

Spalding's official base ball guide, 1917

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE 1917

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HON. JOHN K. TENER, Ex-Governor of Pennsylvania. President of the National League of Professional Base Ball Clubs.

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE Forty-first Year 1917

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Introduction

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JOHN B. FOSTER, Editor Spalding's Official Base Ball Record and Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.

Editorial Comment

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 5 Editorial Comment BY JOHN B. FOSTER. Base Ball reflected in spots in 1916 its former value as an educator in high class sport. There still was a curtain of smudge on the horizon left by the mistaken commercialism of the defunct Federal League and the greed of many players which had been aroused, as it was in 1889 and 1890, by the bidding up of the services of several above their worth to club or league or to the game. This smudge dimmed what might otherwise have been one of the "blue ribbon" years of the national game. Sadly enough, not profiting by the mischief which had been done in two years, the players, through an organization whose business was secretly conducted, endeavored to strengthen still further an influence which would reduce individuality to the common level enforced by an unfortunate theory so generally prevalent and now spreading in sports. that the ability of the man with brains must be curbed to meet the inability of the man with little brains or none. However, there is something beyond this to be taken into consideration by the players. The editor of the GUIDE. having had some years of experience in and with Base Ball, believes that it is within his province to touch upon it. It is this: Ultimately a secret organization of Base Ball players, while it may not kill Base Ball, will kill the players who are connected with the secret organization. Any such organization is foreign, hostile and injurious to sport. Base Ball is not a business, can never be made a business, and never should be a business. There is a business aspect to a part of it. The great bulk of it is, and should be, sport. It should be clean, honest, open and hotly contested sport. It may be all of this for the first year. hampered by a secret organization of players working together. At the end of five years it will be a hand-shaking affair in which there is no rivalry, and it had reached in 1916 that stage, and through the fault not of all players, but of many who were being led by men whose fallacies they had not attempted to analyze, as most ball players are too complaisant when their most vulnerable spot- their sportsmanship-is attacked. They are too honest sportsmen of themselves to see whither they are being carried by influences which are working but for one purpose-financial profit-not the honor of the true sportsman.

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It is time to talk plain about this condition exactly as it was time to talk plain about it in 1889. The ball players were led that year to desert men who had done the best they could for them under many discouraging conditions. They deserted them, and the whole Base Ball structure received an upsetting which it took ten years to correct. Some of the men who had led the ball players away were the first to run to cover to protect themselves. That is usually the case. Their nests were feathered when the horizon began to be cloudy. Those of the average ball players were not. The public, disgusted and intensely bitter toward the spirit shown by the ball players, turned its back upon the game. They did not desert it because of an incorrect policy on the part of the owners. Long ago that was proved to be the case. but they did resent the changes that had arisen because their idols of gold which they had set up on the ball field proved to be nothing but clay. One of the foremost judges of the land, a Base Ball enthusiast and an admirer of the professional ball player, said: "If they will do this much for money. to what further extreme will they go for money?" He turned his back upon Base Ball, and so

B. B. JOHNSON, President American League; Member National Commission. Copyright, 1905, by Chickering, Boston

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SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 9 the player, prevent his going to another club and yet pay him no salary" is absolutely and unequivocally untrue. In 1913 the injury contract called for two weeks' full salary and two weeks' half salary, together with payment of all hospital expenses and physicians' bills, full salary to commence any time the player was ready to render service. Even this contract has not been printed or used for three years. Not once in the last three years has the National Board handed down a single decision under the injury clause which did not provide that the player must be paid two weeks' full salary, at the termination of which period the player must be given his outright,

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unconditional release or carried on the club's payroll at full salary for the entire period of 's disability. Second-That Rule 34 of the "Rules and Regulations" of the National Board be amended in so far as it violates section marked "First" of the Fraternity agreement. Section "First" of the Fraternity agreement referred to provides that when a Class "AA" or Class "A" player receives a five days' notice of unconditional release, he shall be free to sign with any team immediately, the contract to run from the expiration of his notice of release. The intent of the rule was to permit the player to negotiate his services and secure a position to go to work at the expiration of the release notice. The intent of -the rule has been violated. Out of 800 players released under this clause, but one player was recalled, to our notice, and under the following circumstances: A Class "A" player who had been served with the five days' notice of release was notified on the second day following of the desire of the club owner to recall the release, and continue the player on the club's payroll for the reason that one of his players had been entirely disabled through accident. The player was continued on the payroll without the loss of a day or a dollar. The player and club owner were both perfectly satisfied. None of the interested parties complained. Any player who plays out the five days' release period can go on the payroll immediately, either with the original club or the club with which he has negotiated; the rule does not prevent him from entering negotiations until he is actually without a salary, it simply clarifies the situation to the club owner who has suffered an accident to one of his players after service of five days' notice. The player is given five days' notice whenever released and loses nothing. The original intent of the rule to continue- the player's salary without abrogation is preserved. The request is unwarranted. Third-That minor league players receive their traveling expenses from their homes to the training camps when reporting for spring practice. (The words "traveling expenses" to include in addition to railroad ticket, berth and meal money where either or both of the last two items are usual expenses of the trip involved.) The National Association agreed to the original request, made and incorporated in the agreement signed at Cincinnati in January, 1913, and this agreement still remains in force. As now in force, the agreement provides that every major league club shall pay players' traveling expenses to report to respective training camps, and every

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minor league club shall pay players' traveling expenses to report to training camps, or so much thereof as does not exceed the traveling expenses from the city in which the club is located to its training camp. In December, 1914, a request was made for a change in the above existing agreement. Another request since made to alter the original was not granted. The vast majority of all clubs do now and always have paid transportation expenses to their respective players to report. The association, however, must decline by a blanket ironclad rule to force all smaller clubs, which clubs experiment during a season with from sixty to ninety player novices each, to expend more for transportation than for salary roll, thereby doubling their already hard burden; and the association also favors permitting clubs to use discretionary judgment in certain other cases. The association must decline to agree to any change in the present agreement. Correspondence on file between the Fraternity representative and the interested classifications at the time of adoption show that this clause was understood.

AUGUST ("GARRY") HERRMANN, Chairman National Commission.

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 11 Fourth-That the procedure now employed by the National Board in hearing players' claims presented by the Fraternity be amended so that the Fraternity shall receive copies of the defense interposed by the clubs and an opportunity be given it of answering such defense. That immediately upon decision being rendered the Fraternity shall be served with a copy thereof, and the players' exhibits, if any, presented by the Fraternity, returned to it, if requested. That the board shall enforce its award against the clubs. The insinuation that exhibits are not returned; that copies of decisions ; and evidence are not forwarded the interested parties, we consider to be buncombe pure and simple. The contrary is so well known to the thousands of litigants, parties to over 13,000 disputed cases decided by the board since its organization, as to require no further comment. In only one case last year was the litigant notified that his exhibit would not be, returned until the decision of the National Board had been complied with. In this case player Burg received \$80 transportation from the Oakland club and also transportation from the Omaha club. Attorney Fultz argued that Burg should be

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allowed to retain both transportations. The board declined to indorse this principle. When the check was returned to the Oakland club the exhibits were returned to the player. All exhibits requested are always returned and always have been. The attempt to create the idea of a series of abuses that do not exist is resented. The signers are: R. H. Baugh, Birmingham, Ala.; J. W. Morris, Fort Worth, Texas; E. G. Barrow, New York City; A. T. Baum, San Francisco, Cal.; T. J. Hickey, Chicago, Ill.; N. P. Corish, Savannah, Ga.; R. L. Blewett, Seattle, Wash.; T. H. Murnane, Boston, Mass.; M. E. Justice, Keokuk, Iowa; F. C. Zehrung, Lincoln, Neb., members National Board of Arbitration. Auburn, N. Y., January 5, 1917. J. H. FARRELL, Secretary. To this as evidence of the earnest intention of the Fraternity to fight for what it terms its rights the organization, through Fultz, announced that it had expelled Harry F. Sallee from membership because he had signed a contract with the New York National League club after he had promised that he would stand with the Fraternity until given the word that would permit of a contract acceptance. J President Fultz's statement in part is as follows: "The report that Harry F. Sallee recently signed a contract with the New York Giants has been investigated by the Fraternity and found to be true. Sallee was a member of the Fraternity and voluntarily pledged himself, with between 600 and 700 other players, not to enter into a contract until he was instructed to do so, after our requests to organized Base Ball had received proper consideration. As no consideration whatever has been given our requests to the board, and as Sallee acted in direct violation of his pledge, he was to-day expelled from the Fraternity. This is the necessary result of any such act and no exceptions can be made. Sallee now stands discredited among ball players as a man who broke his word and who would not stick with his people. "It has been reported that Ritter, Sandberg and Witterstaetter have also signed. Witterstaetter has not signed, and the report was evidently given out for the effect it would have on other players. Ritter did not pledge himself to the Fraternity and his case will be taken up later. Sandberg is not a member. "For over two years we have, through petition, argument and appeal to public sentiment, and to the sense of fairness of the Board of Arbitration of the National Association of Base Ball Leagues, attempted to get not sweeping reforms but only those ordinary considerations which were well recognized to

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be the just portion of the players, things which the National Commission long ago granted us on behalf of the major leagues, and which they have gone on record as approving for the minors. In this we have failed absolutely. "This board does not comprehend these methods and has, in additions violated its agreement with us. It is now a case of continuing to accept as,~~ ~~~ . - 'j

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 13 breaches of their contract and of submitting to unfair regulations, or talking in terms which the board understands. We believe it will under- stand this, that if it continues its present methods organized ball is in for one of the greatest surprises it has ever had in its existence. "The magnates have failed utterly to diagnose the temper of the players. When players who have had no affiliation with the Fraternity volunteer to stand with us because we are-right, when the meetings held so far in the large cities have had full attendance, when for a period of nearly three weeks from ten to twenty-five letters and telegrams daily have been received at this office from players, among whom are many of the bright stars of the game, demanding that we stand for our rights, it can be seen which way the wind is blowing. "We admit our weakness on the two New York clubs, but this is because of long-term contracts and not because of any lukewarmness on the part of these players. There are, however, ten and probably eleven big league clubs which will need no training camps. The International League will not be able to recruit one-sixth of its strength; the Southern Association about that much, and the American Association about one-quarter. "We deeply regret the drastic means which have been forced upon us and the trouble in which they will involve the big league magnates. Were an appeal to the Commission granted us, we would unquestionably get a favorable decision, as President Tener said in the public press only last Sunday that our principal request is very fair, and I have a letter from Mr. Herrmann expressing his approval of a similar request made two years ago, and in which he says Mr. Johnson shares his opinion. But, unfortunately an appeal is denied us. "Every method is blocked except that which we are now pursuing. Unity is the absolute essential of our organization, and the big leaguer, even though his request has

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been granted, will not desert his less fortunate brother. We expect some desertions, but let no one think because a few traitors quit, the Fraternity is crumbling. The real men will stand and see this thing through. A fighting spirit is the very bone and sinew of the game of Base Ball, and the boys will fight for their rights as hard as they do for the games."

The position assumed by the heaa of the Base Ball Players' Fraternity in the foregoing astounding declaration was that any ball player a member of this Fraternity was not a free agent to undertake business with one who is, or has been, or desires to be his employer. except by the consent of the Base Ball Players' Fraternity or until, on certain occasions, that organization has voted its willingness to have such business undertaken. We live in a presumably free country. Base Ball is the accepted national game. It has been generally understood, and has been taught to us for at least one hundred and some odd years, that we are free agents to act for ourselves and our best individual interests under the law. A few scattering ball players vote to elect one person president of their organization, who affirms in so many words that not one of those ball players is a free agent until permission is received to be a free agent from his office. What a travesty on sportsmanship! O O "UNCLE NICK." In the current issue of the BASE BALL RECORD note has been made of the death of Nicholas E. Young, former president, treas- urer and secretary of the National League. No man in the history of Base Ball ever was more prominently identified with the game. It was necessary for him to be an executive, an arbiter, a book- keeper, a keeper of the records and in some respects the man who was in touch with all of the clubs as the helmsman. Base Ball was not prosperous in his days, except with the very few, and it was the knowledge that "Uncle Nick" had of the needs of the

14 SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. beginners which time and again brought them through to a safe finish, even though-and not infrequently-at the cost of some sacrifice on the part of the owners. Personally, "Uncle Nick" was one of the most charming of men. He shrank from rather than courted public attention, and was as ready to deny' the good that he had done for Base Ball in order that it might be attributed to someone else, as he was to shoulder blunders which were the direct faults of others. His unselfishness never

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will be forgotten by those who knew him intimately, nor will his devotion to the National League be forgotten. Ever the buffer between factions, he never received one-third the credit which was due to him for his own ability, 000 WILLIAM CHASE TEMPLE DEAD. During the month of January, 1917, there died at Winter Park, Florida. a fine, honorable man, who was one of the staunchest supporters of Base Ball in the United States. He was William Chase Temple, formerly of Pittsburgh, and once interested in the Pittsburgh club. It was by his liberality and because of his admiration for the game of Base Ball that the Temple Cup was given to ball players of the National League-the winners of first and second places- to be competed for at the end of the season in a series of games which were mainly for the purpose of regarding the players of the teams that won the championship and the runners-up. It was through this idea of Mr. Temple that the world series eventually came into being. How many ball players who have profited by the playing of the world series paid the slightest attention to the death of this man or expressed the slightest regret that he had passed away? The New York and the Baltimore clubs were the first to play for the Temple Cup. After them the Baltimore and Cleveland players played for it, and then the Baltimore and Boston players. There was no such financial reward for the contestants as there was at the last world series. A few hundred dollars were received as compared with thousands. In connection with the world series of 1916, an editorial is republished which appeared in Sporting Life of Philadelphia. It reads as follows: "Now, as for five years past, we believe the world series is a menace to the sport of Base Ball, and should be abolished. That it will be abolished we do not believe; first, because the National Commission fairly lives on its share of the rake-off; second, because the leagues receive a good share of the swag without the slightest effort or compensation; third, because the money-mad players would strenuously object. Nevertheless, we repeat, there are ample reasons why the world series ought to be either modified or abolished altogether; and we are pleased to note that a formidable section of the press has come to the same conclusions. When all is said that can be said in favor of the world series-which, being a closed event, is not a world's championship contest at all-it resolves itself into a huge spectacle for the edification of sensation-loving people who concentrate all their

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enthusiasm and patronage upon this specially- 'staged show, and for the remainder of the year know little and care less about the game and its magnates and exponents. For such as these evils are entailed and burdens placed upon all clubs in the two old major leagues, not even exempting the competing clubs, for which there is never sufficient compensation in money, especially when it is considered that though the players may profit, the winning club gains but little more prestige and profit over the regular championship season, while the defeated club, and its league, suffers more or less severely in immediate loss of prestige and future patronage. In proof of this may be scanned ISLAS~~~~~i

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 15 the past history and present status of defeated world series contestants. The world series should be abolished and some better method be devised of rewarding pennant winning major league clubs and players." The Temple Cup series was ended after the season of 1897, because the National League deemed best that the games should be stopped, and one of the reasons for the discontinuance of the games had very much to do with the players who took part in them. No one else was at fault except the players. The editor of the GUIDE does not agree with all of the findings of the foregoing editorial, but it is a good thing to which to call attention, as it shows the trend of opinion in some channels. OF THE NATIONAL COMMISSION. Every autumn it is the habit of a spoofy story to come to light about a change in the National Commission. Every autumn there is to be a new head of the National Commission in the place of August Herrmann. Merely for public information and for the benefit of those who insist on changing the National Commission, whether it wishes to be changed or not, would it not be advisable for a committee of Base Ball critics, who are pretty bright fellows, to look over the work of the National Commission since it has been organized? It is hardly possible that the Supreme Court of the United States has done any better in administering justice. The National Commission can challenge any commission of any kind or character that ever has been appointed, to show such a splendid record as that which exists for the three men who have constituted the judiciary in Base Ball affairs. OF PITCHERS AND THEIR WORK. During the season of 1916 there

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were pitchers in both major leagues who aspired to try their hands in double headers. Some of them were successful and others were not. Because there were some pitchers who felt disposed to make an endurance test of their arms, it has occurred to a few that a mistake was made in that a wrong impression was created as to the physical ability of pitchers of the present day as compared with those of days which are gone. It has been alleged for years that the modern pitchers are not able to bear the strain of working twice in one afternoon and that few of them are able to bear the strain of working twice in one week. To try to pitch two games in the face of those affirmations is, according to this theory, a tendency toward injuring the esprit de corps, as it were, of the whole pitching detachment. There is a fair chance that the pitching detachment will be able to bear up. It is unquestionably much more of a task to pitch at the present distance than it was from the old peg, and because of the fact that curves must break just right nowadays, a pitcher may be asked to get out of the game before he has finished a third of it because of his inability to make curves break at all. Every pitcher has an excuse which is not so available for the player in any other position. If he is non-successful his arm probably is "not just right." If he is successful, even though he was batted hard all of the game, and it was saved for him by the fielders, it was his skill that finally brought forth a triumphant ' , result, and that's about all there is to any argument in regard to the pitchers. a.;

16 SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. UNFAIR TO THE PLAYER. During the season of 1916 a transfer of players was effected by which the services of Catcher McCarty were exchanged from the Brooklyn club to the New York club for the services of player Merkle. It so happened that the Brooklyn, Boston and New York clubs were contenders for the championship of the National League, the two former clubs more so than the latter. While the New York club was in Boston, and before succeeding games had been played between the New York club and the Brooklyn club of the National League, doubts were expressed in Boston as to whether McCarty would give his best efforts against Brooklyn as a member of the New York club. This was an instance where the critic can be unsportsmanlike. The time to have criticised McCarty was after and not before

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a series. The games between the New York and the Brooklyn clubs were subsequently played, and the Brooklyn club lost a very one-sided game in the only contest in which McCarty, as a New York player, took part against that team. The former Brooklyn catcher did his full share and more to defeat his old teammates.

000 SPIT BALL PITCHERS. Many young ball players are growing into manhood, some of whom may be the professionals of years to come, if the professional end of Base Ball retains its sanity, as relates to the playing end of it. Of these young players there are a certain number who are pitchers and who will try to be better pitchers as they become older. Good advice to them is not to try to pitch the spit ball. Sooner or later that artificial method of pitching will become obsolete. It is not real Base Ball. More than that, no one should try to pitch a spit ball unless gifted with an uncommonly strong arm, and many a good arm will be permanently ruined for pitching purposes unless young players keep away from the spit ball. It isn't worth while to pay attention to it, for its value is decreasing instead of increasing, while pitchers of other types are much more eagerly sought.

e o O THE PITCHER WHO BALKS. In the National League, for some reason, there has been an implied understanding on the part of the umpires that the balk rule is an ornament on the "Base Ball statutes." There is no doubt that the rule is violated every day in the season and that the best umpires on the National League staff have permitted it to be violated. The attention of a great many persons who have to do with Base Ball has been called to this, but the umpires continue to let the pitchers do as they please. The National League has been mentioned in connection with this fault, because the violations have been numerically greater in the National League and there are pitchers in the National League who have studied the art of "half balking" so assiduously that they do it to perfection. "Half balking" is a polite way of describing a real balk. Left-handed pitchers are permitted to stand, not facing the batter as the rule says they must, but facing the base-runner on first base. Tyler of Boston is a notable example of this type of pitcher. An umpire has held that when Tyler wheels to deliver the ball he

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SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 17 faces the batter and is therefore within the rule. But the rule wasn't meant to be interpreted in any such manner, notwithstanding any umpire to the contrary, and the rule was made before- most of the recent appointees were umpires. The rule means exactly what it says-the pitcher shall stand! facing the batter. He shall not "wheel" and face the batter, which is quite a different proposition. There are others beside Tyler who do this and there is more than one umpire who has ruled about this "stand-wheel," but the example is good, and the violation of the rule, both in letter and spirit, should be stopped. 0 0 0 CURRENT OPINION. Here are two samples of what others that those who are personally in Base Ball as executives or promoters think of matters that have to do with the game. The New York World says: "President Tener's suggestion to set aside part of the players' share of the first four games of the world series for distribution among players)f the other clubs in the two leagues is hardly worth the effort of a smile. As Damon Runyon asks: 'Why should the players of the defeated clubs be rewarded for their inefficiency?' It is quite the natural thing to offer an incentive to greater effort in any competition, but the very purpose of this incentive would be lost if every player knew he would share in the melon cutting. The world series prize must not be made a salary sop. To the victors belong the spoils." I. E. Sanborn, the GUIDE'S accomplished historian of American League races, writing in the Chicago Tribune, in defining what he believes to be the difference in administration in the' two major leagues, says: "Firstly-The American League is controlled by men experienced in Base Ball, while the National League is conducted by business men. "Secondly-The National League is builded on the theory of 'states rights,' while its lusty younger rival is founded on the principles for which our Civil War was fought. "The American League club owner who thinks his individual rights are superior to those of Base Ball and who insists on them to the injury of the American League, finds seven other club owners demanding that he fix a price at which he will sell his franchise and get out. The National League club owners under the same circumstances would tell the other seven to go hang, and threaten court action to protect his 'states rights.' "The magnates of the older organization, being mostly business men, who have learned to fear the courts, would let him get away with

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the argument. American League club owners, who have learned that success in Base Ball must be won on the diamond by ballplayers, instead of in the courts by lawyers, laugh at threats of hiring attorneys and go after the players. "Business men, when they want a certain thing, know they can buy it by paying the price or order it from some factory 'special' if necessary. They do not understand why the same is not true in Base Ball. One of the Cub owners gave me an earfull last summer because Manager Tinker did not go out and buy a shortstop like Maranville, when they had offered: him plenty of money to do it with. "American League owners, most of them, have learned that the road to. new playing talent is a long and usually a disappointing one, but that there is no other way except to search long and diligently. So they search with eternal vigilance." Not all *may agree with Mr. Sanborn. Probably not all will agree with him. The editor of the GUIDE would debate some points with the comparisons that he draws, yet there are plain utterances In the statement which are well worth noticing by those who hae- to do with Base Ball. I.;t i :: ...>S. ' , "a. dz. -tE__^-.;OA l..... ;!cG .. Y

a, uoertL G. Alien, -rnliaaelpna N. L.; 2, S. W. Barkley, Pittsburgh; 3, Charles B. W. Bennett, Boston-Detroit; 4, Richard Cooley, St. Louis; 5, John S. Corkhill, Cincinnati; 6, Thomas F. Dowd, St. Louis; 7, James Duryea, Cincinnati; 8, Philip Ehret, Pittsburgh; 9, Robert Ferguson, New York and umpire. SPALDING ALBUM OF OLD-TIME BASE BALL PLAYERS-V. (Groups I to IV were printed in the 1916 Base Ball Guide.)

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Annual Meetings

j" 'Annual Meetings NATIONAL LEAGUE MEETING. M; ^ The annual schedule meeting of the National League was held in New York City, February 13, 1917. At the first session the league passed, a resolution abrogating its agreement with the Players' Fraternity. The resolution read as follows: Whereas, The Base Ball Players' Fraternity has violated the let. ter and spirit of an agreement made between the National Agree- ment league clubs and players, entered into on January 6, 1914; be it Resolved, By the National League of Professional Base Ball Clubs, that insofar as that league is concerned this agreement be and is hereby abrogated and all relations between this league and said Fraternity are hereby severed and terminated. August Herrmann, chairman of the National Commission and president of the Cincinnati club, related the history of the dealings with the Base Ball Players' Fraternity and he made it plain that the Fraternity, through its president, David L. Fultz, was declaring war on the major leagues because they would not nor could not grant requests made for the benefit of minor league players. Mr. Herrmann asserted that Mr. Fultz has been inconsistent in his dealings, that no major league player has a grievance except in the matter of salaries and that matters concerning minor league players must be decided by the National Association of Professional Base Ball Leagues. Since then Mr. Fultz has ordered all members of the Fraternity to not sign contracts with clubs until he gives his consent. This order has caused turmoil in Base Ball and threatened to pull the foundation from under it, so the National League decided to abrogate an agreement with the Fraternity which the Fraternity had violated. David L. Fultz, president of the Base Ball Players' Fraternity, announced that he had decided to "call off" the so-called strike. A rule was adopted to prevent strengthening of pennant con- tenders in the fag end of a pennant race. No player may hereafter be released from one National League club to another after August 20 of each year, except first he is passed through the regular waiver channels. It was decided that no change could be made in the wording of any phrase or clause of the present form of contract. This is a self-evident pledge that no discrimination can be made between. Fraternity and non-Fraternity members. It will not be illegal for club owners to incorporate in the contract form any side agreements or bonus arrangements that the owner and player care to make. Hereafter each club president of the National League

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will be included in the board of directors; in other words, the board will be eight instead of five. '~/^y ~ AMERICAN LEAGUE MEETING. Members of the American League held their annual meeting in New York City, February 15, 1917. They, too, like the members of the National League severed all relations with the Base Ball Players' Fraternity. The resolution read: Whereas, The Base Ball Players' Fraternity has repeatedly vio- J(. lated the letter and spirit of an agreement entered into with them :f -on January 6, 1914; therefore be it Resolved, By the American League of Professional Base Ball Clubs, that all relations with said Fraternity be and the same are hereby terminated. , .i s.

24 SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. The league adopted the following resolution offered by Captain T. L. Huston: Whereas, A lack of military preparedness now confronts our nation, the American League feels it appropriate that Base Ball should do its part In a movement looking toward the country's pro- tection and to demonstrate the fact that our national game is a genuine national institution; Whereas, To set an example by which the youth of our land may be impressed with the need of physical preparedness and of mili- tary training; Whereas, These major league players are looked up as heroes by the boys and young men of America, and their appearance upon a field, trained in military tactics, would arouse in the hearts of our boys an ambition to emulate their example in doing something for the country; therefore, it is suggested: 1. That the ball players of the American League be given an opportunity to become civilian soldiers. 2. That in each spring training camp one hour be devoted to mili- tary instructions and that the travel from hotel to ground be executed in military formations. 3. That military drill be continued during the season at morning practice. 4. That a military training camp of the Plattsburg type be estab- lished immediately following the world series. 5. That Mr. Johnson be empowered to consult with Major-General Leonard Wood concerning the detailed working out of this project. Among other things accomplished at the American League meet- ing was the passing of a resolution empowering President Johnson to draw up appropriate resolutions on the death of Timothy Mur- nane, the former player, writer and minor league president; also the creation of a fund to be spent as President Johnson deems necessary

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in the erection of a monument to Mr. Murnane. NATIONAL COMMISSION MEETING. At the February meeting of the National Commission, which was i held in New York City, questions of much importance were adjudicated as follows: Proposition No. 1-The elimination of that part of the drafting system in the National Agreement affecting the drafting of players by major league clubs from Class AA clubs. Decision-The Class AA leagues, which are applicants for this con- cession, are not unanimous in desiring it. If, however, the Class AA leagues were a unit in this request, it should not be granted, in the judgment of the Commission, for the reason that the privilege of draft by major clubs from Class AA clubs cannot be rescinded without depriving the players of the latter of the privileges accorded to them in the third object of the National Agreement as set forth in its preamble. The Commission, therefore, declines to recommend the adop- tion of this request by the American and National Leagues. Proposition No. 2-The elimination of that part of the National Agree- ment providing that Class AA players purchased by major league clubs shall be required to report to the purchasing club immediately after the 2 purchase of the player. Decision-If this request is complied with it will necessitate the repeal of the proviso in Section 7, Article 6, of the National Agree- ment. The Commission recommends that this request be acceded to by the National and American Leagues and that the National Agreement and the Commission's rules be amended to that extent. The immediate delivery of a purchased player shall be permitted, however, if mutually agreed t; upon by the purchasing and selling clubs. _ ' _;; ' ^ : -ax

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SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 27 Only one qualified member of the National Association disbanded during the 1-ast playing season-a Class D league. Out of the 26 leagues, 25 started and 23 finished; one league was disqualified. The Canadian League did not operate on account of war conditions. By a unanimous vote the requests of the Base Ball Players Frater- nity as proposed by the president of that organization were laid on the table. After extended discussion a plan was adopted providing for creation

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of a board of five members, to be entirely separate from the National Commission, to decide all matters on appeal from the minor leagues' organization and all matters in controversies between the major and minor leagues. The membership would consist of the president and secretary of the minors' association, one member each from the American and National and a fifth member "who shall in no way be connected with Base Ball," to be elected by the four other members. The fifth, or "neutral," member would act as chairman. This plan was adopted after brief discussion. Upon petition from the Pacific Coast League, American Association and International League, members of Class AA, the convention voted to request the National and American leagues to eliminate that part of the drafting rules in the National Agreement affecting the drafting of players by major league clubs from Class AA teams. On application by the Southern Association and others the convention adopted a special dispensation to allow every minor league to fix its own salary and player limit, provided such individual action did not conflict with the National Agreement in force between major and, minor leagues. The convention voted down a proposition to limit Class B clubs and lower classes to thirteen players, six of whom must never have played on clubs of higher classification. J. W. Morris of Fort Worth, president of the Texas League, was elected a member of the Board of Arbitration, to succeed F. R. Carson of South Bend, Ind. Louisville was selected for the meeting of the Association in 1917.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE MEETING. At the annual meeting of the International League, which was held in New York City, December 11, E. G. Barrow was re-elected president, secretary and treasurer of the organization for a term of five years. It was voted not to pay a sum of \$9,000. to the Brooklyn Base Ball club, although such order had been decreed by the National Commission. This amount was due because of the settlement of the Newark claim. Although this action was ordered by the International League, it was subsequently stated that it was not done with any intention of provoking a Base Ball war, but to bring the attention of the commission to the subject in another channel. The championship of 1916 was awarded to the Buffalo club, and the league gave instructions to President Barrow to present to the major leagues its request for the elimination of draft in Class AA. The International League tentatively gave its consent to the

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playing of an inter-league series with the American Association. 1. ... -'. . I A :. AMERICAN ASSOCIATION 3MEETING. The annual' meeting of the American Association was held in Indianapolis, December 8, 1916. Thomas; J. Hickey was elected presi- dent to succeed Thomas M. Chivington., It was decided to place a i plan before the International League for a series of inter-league games , 1;- between the organizations, beginning about August 5. The pennant l for 1916 was awarded to Louisville. It was decided to make the 1916 headquarters of the organization in Louisville.

Intersectional Series

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80 SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 1 EAST AT HOME. WEST AT HOME. Club. Won. Lost. PC. Club. Won. Lost. PC. New York 34 10 .773 Chicago 14 29 .326 Brooklyn 32 10 .762 Cincinnati 12 33 .267 Philadelphia 31 13 .705 Pittsburgh 10 32 .238 Boston 31 13 .705 St. Louis 10 34 .227 128 46 46 128 On the entire 1916 season in the games between the Eastern and Western teams the Eastern teams scored 228 victories and the Western teams 121 victories, as against 189 victories for the East and 156 victories for the West in 1915. Following is the total of 1916 records of the intersectional series in all games: EASTERN TOTAL. WESTERN TOTAL. Club. Won. Lost. PC. Club. Won. Lost. PC. New York 60 27 .690 St. Louis 33 54 .379 Brooklyn 57 29 .663 Chicago32 55 .368 Philadelphia 56 31 .644 Pittsburgh 30 56 .349 Boston 55 34 .618 Cincinnati 26 63 .292 228 121 121 228 The above also shows conclusively that the balance of strength is still with the East on the whole; has, in fact, been increased, through the improvement shown by New York, which gained most of its success against the Western clubs. AM.ERICAN LEAGUE. In the American League the Boston club in its intersectional games did not do so well, on the whole, as Brooklyn in the National League. Boston won from Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland and the Athletics. It split even

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with Washington and New York and lost to St. Louis. The latter organization, although finishing fifth in the race, was a constant menace to the champions. The Chicago club won all the intersectional series except the games with New York and Boston. The margin of difference between these teams was one of the reasons why the Bostons floated the championship pennant at the end of the year. Fourteen victories over Chicago helped a great deal. Chicago also lost the year's series to the New York club, and that helped to defeat the club for the lead in the race. Boston's defeat of Detroit in the year's series was another factor that contributed to the victory of the Bostons over their American League rivals. Improvement in conditions in the Western circuit of the American League turned the balance of strength more toward that part of the league and without question helped to make the Base Ball year more successful. New York won the series with Chicago. Washington and Athletics, tied with Boston and lost the Detroit, St. Louis and Cleveland series. St. Louis won only three series, from the champion Bostons and tail-end Athletics and New York, tied with Cleveland, and lost to Washington, Detroit and Chicago. The Cleveland club won the New York and Athletic series, tied with Detroit and St. Louis, and lost the Washington, Chicago and Boston series, being particularly weak against the champions. The Washington team won the series from the Athletic. Cleveland and St. Louis teams, tied with Boston, and lost the Chicago, Detroit and New York series, being particularly weak against New York. Boston owes its

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Some Knotty Problems

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1 C ~ SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 38 Definition of a squeeze play. What is a squeeze play? A squeeze play is a bunt hit with no one out, or one out, to try to score a runner from third base. The runner and batter must work in unison, the runner starting as the batter swings at the ball. It is a weak play from a scoring standpoint, admitting that

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the attacking team is only good for one run. Definition of a hit-and-run play. What is a hit-and-run play? A runner on first signals the batter that he will start for second on the next pitched ball. The batter must swing at the ball to make the play good. He is foolish to swing if the ball is so wide of the plate that it is out of the question to hit and the runner probably will be put out. If the ball is within reach of the bat and the batter meets it fairly he may bat it so effectively that the runner will gain two bases instead of one. Sometimes credit is given for a hit-and-run play when no credit is due, circumstances making it appear that the runner and batter worked together by prearrangement, when such really was not the case. A team cannot win when the other side has had no chance to lose. If a game is called with only one out on account of darkness and the team first at bat has tied the score and gone ahead one run, does it win the game? In the beginning of the ninth this team was behind. No; the inning is invalid and thrown out. The game ends on even eight innings. One of the rudiments of the game, but a question that is frequently asked. With three on bases and two strikes and three balls on the batter the pitcher gives the batter a fourth ball. Can the base-runner from third be touched out by the catcher? No; he was forced home because the batter is forced to go to first base. Base-runner cannot be put out when play entitles him to take succeeding base. If, with two men on bases-one on first and one on third--and two strikes and three balls against the batter, the catcher throws to second base on the fourth ball to retire the runner who had been on first, is the latter out? No; he must go to second base, as the batter had to go to first. However, if the runner from third base tries to score while the ball is being thrown to the second baseman, he may be put out at the plate or before he can get back to third base, if the baseman throws the ball back to the catcher and the latter, or any other fielder, touches the runner off the base. Umpire not responsible for a player's physical infirmities or stupidity. Two strikes were on the batter when the pitcher threw a drop ball which struck the plate. The batter took a half swing at the ball, then dropped his bat and ran to first. The umpire called it a ball. The catcher, not hearing the decision, picked up the ball and threw wild to

84 SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. first. Should a runner from second to third have been sent back to second because the catcher did not hear the decision? No; the umpire is not at fault because the catcher does not hear his decisions. The play stands as it was made, except that the batter must return and try again if it was not the fourth ball.. Tie game does not affect the result in "standing of clubs." In a consecutive run of victories, does a tie game have any bearing one way or the other? It does not. It stands as a game played, so far as the records of the players are concerned, but is not a factor either one way or the other in the percentage. It is exactly as if it were not played, so far as it is scored as a defeat or a victory. This rule seems to vex almost all young players. A base-runner running from second to home on a two-base hit goes more than three feet outside of the base line between third base and home. Should he not be called out? The runner is never out on such a play for running out of line unless he runs out of line to avoid a fielder who stands on the baseline waiting to touch him with the ball. When a man is going at top speed from second base to home it is simply impossible for him to remain within a three-foot line. What seems to mislead almost all in regard to this rule (Rule 56, Section 7) is that they overlook this clause: "He runs more than three feet from a direct line between a base and the next one in regular or reverse order to avoid being touched by a ball in the hands of a fielder." If it is not done to avoid a fielder, the runner can gallop as hard as he likes in a wide circle to try to get his run over the plate. As a matter of fact-and it is a point young base-runners should bear in mind-the greater the detour the runner makes, the more he is handicapping himself. The closer he can adhere to the circuit of the bases, the less ground he has to cover. Ruling originally made to prevent a double play. Bases full and two men out; batter strikes out and. catcher drops the ball, the batter runs to first and man on third scores; umpire allows it. Was he right? Umpire was right. The rule only applies about catcher dropping the ball when there are not two out. Scored as "first base on balk," if umpire decides catcher interfered with batsman. Runner on third steals home as pitcher delivers ball to batter; catcher pushes batter out of his box and tags runner. What is the proper decision? If the catcher interfered with the batter-in the judgment of the umpire-the batter goes to first base, and if the ball is dead the runner must return to third

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base. If the umpire decides that the catcher did not interfere with the batsman, the play goes as it stands. Pitcher is not penalized for another player's fumble. Batter strikes out and catcher drops ball; he recovers same and throws runner out at first. Is pitcher credited with a strike-out? Yes, and catcher with an assist and not an error. ____~~~~e

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 85 Stupidity and laziness often go hand in hand. Ball batted to infielder is an easy chance, but he makes no attempt to field it. Is he charged with an error? He should be, but unfortunately the rules do not permit stupidity to be penalized in the box score. Batting out of turn. When it came time for the sixth batter in the list to go to the plate the seventh man went to bat in his place and made a hit; then No. 6 discovered the mistake and went to bat, whereupon the umpire called him out for batting out of turn. Should not No. 7 come back to bat, since No. 6 was out, or should he stay on first as a result of his hit? Batsman No. 6 was out for not batting in his turn. If this is the third man out the proper batsman in the next inning is the player who would have come to bat had the players been put out by ordinary play in the preceding inning; No. 7 would thus come up again, to bat in his regular turn. If not the third man out. the game stands as it is being played, with No. 6 out and No. 7 on the base-if he had reached there. Another version of alleged force-out. Runner on first base when batter hits for three bases; batter being faster than the other man, he reaches third base before man ahead gets home; ball is thrown to catcher, who touches home base before runner gets there and umpire calls runner out, claiming a force; this decision was disputed and broke up the game; give correct decision. The umpire's ruling was absurd. Very frequently a slow runner is ahead of two speedy ones. There is no reason why a force can exist because one man can run faster than another. As repeatedly stated, there is no force play in Base Ball except it begins by the batter pushing the next runner, the next two runners or the next three runners ahead of him. All were earned. First batter walks; then follow two safe bunts, one fielder's choice and a scratch single; two men score. How many earned runs were credited in that game? These were the only runs scored. Also advise if an earned run can be credited when batter starts on a walk and is followed with safe bunts or hits.

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Anything for which a pitcher is responsible in the way of advancing a batter counts as an item toward making an earned run, provided an opportunity has not been thus far afforded to retire the side. Pitcher gets an assist and so does the catcher. With men on second and third, infield plays in for a bunt; batter hits ball to pitcher, who is running in to field it near plate; it hits him on shoulder, bounds foul to catcher, striking him on mask, and then to first baseman, who makes put-out, do pitcher and catcher get assists? Yes. You can't steal a base the reverse way. Men on Second and third and man on second runs back to first to draw a throw; then he goes back to second. Should he get credit for a stolen base for returning to second? The runner on second base cannot be credited with any steal while running the wrong way of the bases. 1^fi,- i.^ .; * ; ;:_ e... .. -'

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so; shortstop tags him again; umpire calls runner safe, saying man was out, but that second touch makes him safe. If the runner had some portion of his body touching some part of the base all of the time ~he could not have been put out. Beginners have an idea that to be safe a runner must have his feet on the base. This is not necessary. He can lie there on his ear and still be safe. Rule must be interpreted with common sense. Batter hits three-base hit; next batter takes position in batter's box, but leaves it to go down to third to give instructions to runner there; grasps runner by head and whispers in his ear; opposing captain calls umpire's attention to it and umpire calls runner out? Was umpire right? Under the literal interpretation of Section 17, Rule 56, it is probable that the runner would have been declared out. This literal ruling has been somewhat modified. It being evident that the batter had no possible chance to stop the base-runner or interfere with his navigation of the bases, the base-runner would not be declared out in such an instance. No run counts if made while third hand is being put out at first base. Runners on second and third; two out; batter hits ball to pitcher, who fumbles it, but throws batter out at first; runner on third scores before pitcher gets ball to first. Does run count? The run does not count. Circumstances determine how this play should be scored. Runner on third. Batter bunts and pitcher fields the ball and tries to tag the runner coming home from third, but misses

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him and the runner scores. What do you give the batter credit for in the score book? It is almost impossible to make a correct answer to the question. The hit would have to be seen to determine whether the batter bunted safely or the pitcher did not handle the ball well. If he bunted safely it would be a base hit. If the pitcher handled it poorly it might be a fielding error, and possibly that would have made it a sacrifice. The only safe way to score this play is to score it as a balk. First base was occupied when the pitcher in the act of delivering the ball allowed it to slip from his hand. The runner advanced to third on the play. The umpire did not call a balk and the official scorer called it a wild pitch. Should this have been scored as an error, just as if the pitcher had made a wild throw? It was a balk. If it were not so scored it would be only a question of time before clever pitchers would learn to drop the ball in the act of delivery and seriously interfere with legitimate baserunning. 4^ ^- ...- ^ ... ^ ^ . ^ ^ ^ . ^ ; . *

About Scoring

88 SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. About Scoring It has been the pleasure of the editor of the GUIDE to write a few manuals. some directions, some hints and sundry other little paragraphs in regard to correct scoring of Base Ball games, for the use of those who are asked to score and also for the use of those who like to score. Many do not know how and wish to learn, and there are others who do not know how and who do not wish to learn. The latter have systems of their own which they like, whether they happen to be agreeable to rules or to anything else. Scoring a Base Ball game is every bit as logical as making a high class plea to a court. Possibly scoring a ball game has a little the better of the plea, for expediency has been known to throw logic to the four winds. There is a reason in scoring and a symbol for every play that is made or that can be made. In other words, it is out of the question for the player to do anything on the field which cannot be recorded in a score book. This does not apply to what has come to be known in modern times as "bone plays." Those are beyond the help of logic. Last spring Secretary Heydler of the National League, in his instructions to scorers of that organization, mailed some hints, which read so well that the editor of the GUIDE has taken the liberty of reprinting

them below. While they differ in no way from all scoring rules in the information which is conveyed in them, they differ in the manner in which they have been placed before the public, and they may explain to John Brown what some other writer, in some other way, did not make so clear. There is never too much information about doing a thing right. Secretary Heydler said: BASIC RULES FOR DETERMINING GAMES WON AND LOST WHERE Two OR MORE PITCHERS PARTICIPATE ON A SIDE. While it is not possible to make hard and fast rules for determining which pitcher should be credited with winning, or charged with the loss of a game, yet there are certain fundamental rules in arriving at a decision which have stood the test of criticism and which are as follows: 1. When one pitcher is relieved by another, with runners on bases, charge up all such runners, in case they score, to the first pitcher. The relieving pitcher, coming into the game "cold," and possibly in the midst of a batting rally, cannot be held responsible for runners he may find on the bases; nor should he be charged up with the first batsman he faces reaching first if such batsman had any advantage because of the wild pitching of the first pitcher. 2. Where the relieving pitcher goes in with the score tie on even innings, he must win or lose the game, regardless of the number of innings or how effectively the first pitcher may have pitched. If the first pitcher is relieved with the score in his favor, and later the score is tied up off second pitcher, then the latter wins or loses. A tie game at any stage (with no one on bases) must be considered to all intents and purposes as the start of a new game for the second pitcher. 3. Where the first pitcher is retired after pitching, say, seven innings, he is entitled to the benefit of all runs scored by his side in an equal number of innings. For instance, Brown of the home club has pitched seven innings, with the score 2 to 0 against him. He is taken out when his turn at bat comes in the seventh. Before close of that inning his team has scored two runs. Brown retires with the game a tie, and the next pitcher becomes responsible. 4. Do not give the first pitcher credit for a game won, even if score is in his favor, unless he has pitched at least the first half of the game. A pitcher retired at close of fourth inning, with the score 2 to 1 in his favor, has not a won game. If, however, he is taken out because of his team having secured a commanding and winning lead in a few Innings, then he is entitled to the win. The good judgment of the scorer must

JOHN J. MCGRAW, Manager New York "Giants."

CHRISTOPHER MATHEWSON, Manager Cincinnati Club, National League.

The Passing of a Great Pitcher

..... :-e> .o,; - s t . ,m - -; ;,-. - . . . r , , , , , .-;1 y ' *w ^ - . a t ' ' ' . ^ SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 4 The Passing of a Great Pitcher It is impossible for a ball player of the reputation and the excellence of Christopher Mathewson to retire from the active ranks of players without expressing some comment on the career of one of the most admirable men who has been connected with the national game in a professional capacity. Not only was Mathewson great from the standpoint of Base Ball supremacy, but he was superexcellent from the quality which he possessed of adding dignity and attraction to the game to which he had devoted so much of his energy. As a player it is not unfair to compare the record of Mathewson with that made by Denton T. Young, another pitcher of world-wide reputation, and another player who was a sterling type of Base Ball man. Tabulated, their work for a series of years is as follows: MATHEWSON'S RECORD. Year. G. IP.W.L. PC.SO.BB.H. Av. Year. G. IP.W.L. PC.SO.BB.H. Av. 1900* 28 21 2 .956 908.... 56 416 37 11 .771 259 42 343 2.06 1900t 3 .000 7 6 1909..... 37 319 25 6 .806 149 35 301 2.66 1901..... 37 299 20 16 .555 131 63 263 1.99 1910 38 318 27 9 .750 184 6(292 2.92 1902.. 32 241 13 18 .419 154 73 227 1.99 1911. 45 307 26 13 .667 141 38 303 2.97 1903. 45 326 30 13 .698 190 81 280 2.58 1912 43 310 23 12 .657 134 34 311 2.12 1904. 48 360 33 12 .733 210 74 328 2.17 1913 40 306 25 11 .694 93 21 291 2.06 1905.. 43 339 31 9 .775 183 69 252 2.00 1914..... 41 312 24 13 .648 80 23 314 3.00 1906..... 33 306 22 12 .647 128 77 252 2.00 1915..... 27 186 8 14 .364 57 20 199 3.56 1907..... 41 292 24 12 .667 178 53 261 2.48 *No average issued. tPurchased by New York, returned to Norfolk- Drafted by Cincinnati, traded to New York for Rusie. 1905 WORLD SERIES-VS. ATHLETICS. G. AB. R. H. PC. PO.

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A. E. PC. W. L. T. PC. 3 8 1 2 .250 2 8 1 .909 3 0 0 1009' 1911 WORLD SERIES-VS. ATHLETICS. 3 7 .. 2 .286 2 9 1 .917 1 2 .. .333: 1912 WORLD SERIES-VS. BOSTON RED SOX. 3 12 .. 2 .167 1 12 .. 1000 .. 2 1 .300' 1913 WORLD SERIES-VS. ATHLETICS. 2 5 1 3 .600 1 5 .. 1000 1 1 .. .500 *-\$x'^~ YOUNG'S RECORD. NATIONAL LEAGUE. ;
Year. Club. W.LI SO.BB.PC. Year. Club. W.L. SO.BB.PC. 1890-Cleveland 10 7 37 26 .588 1896-Cleveland 29 16 137 64 .644 1891-Cleveland .. 27 22 152 129 .551 1897-Cleveland 21 18 90 51 .538 1892-Cleveland 36 10 166 109 .783 1898-Cleveland 24 14 98 40 .631 1893-Cleveland 34 17 131 110 .667 1899-St. Louis 26 15 100 48 .684 1894-Cleveland .. 25 21 100 100 .543 1900-St. Louis 20 18 120 36 .526 1895-Cleveland .. 35 10 121 74 .777 1911-Boston 4 5 35 15 .444 AMERICAN LEAGUE. Year. Club. W.L. SO.BB.PC. Year. Club. W.L. SO.BB.PO. ;:- 1901-Boston 31 10 161 37 .756 1906-Boston 13 21 144 27 .382 1902-Boston 32 12 166 39 .727 1907-Boston 22 15 139 48 .95 -' 1903-Boston 28 9 182 38 .757 1908-Boston 21 11 150 37 .656 1904-Bostonr 26'16 205' 30 .519 1909-Cleveland 19 15 112 59 .596 -- -l 1905-Boston 18 19 207 ;.29 .486 1910-Cleveland 710 58 27 .412 ~:. With one and three-tenth bases on balls per game for 629 : ,games, Mathewson leads all pitchers in control. He pitched more ! games in the National League and more seasons than any other National League pitcher. He holds the record for continuous service on one club, from 1900 to 1916, inclusive. . c.: , - -, ,

Napolean Lajoie

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The World Series of 1916

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 4 The World Series of 1916 BY JOHN B. FOSTER. It is of interest and out of the ordinary to note that the very beginning of the review of the world series of 1915, published in the GUIDE of 1916, could apply quite as

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well to the review of the world series of 1916. For instance, note was made of the singular favor which seemed to have been bestowed upon Boston teams as i. ^ winners of world series. Again, in 1916, we find that Boston is once more winner of that series. Attention was called to the fact that the largest crowd in the history of the famous world series was one of the features of the struggle of 1915, and, in 1916, we find that record crowd of 1915 surpassed by hundreds. A third coincidence lies in the comment that the world series of 1915 was not so fascinating nor so interesting as some of its predecessors. That of 1916 was even less fascinating and less interesting than the world series of 1915. There was nothing extraordinary in the fact that the Boston American League club happened to be the American League representative in the world series of 1916. It would be possible for the club of one league to be its representative for ten years or more if the players and the manager of that particular club happened to be smart enough to defeat the rivals of their own league for that number of seasons. Nor was there anything phenomenal in the fact that the Boston ground held the largest crowd that ever had seen a world series game, as the ground is adapted to that sort of thing and the climax of the world series of 1916 came exactly right for Boston-that is to say, the probable game that would win the championship for Boston was played on the home grounds. More than that, it happened to be played upon a holiday and, to go further, it was played in a section that is more thoroughly Base Ball representative than any other section of the United States, even though a large element of foreign population has quite changed modern Boston from the Boston of old. It was held by many of our Base Ball critics-those who write of the game and the players-that the series lacked spirit and determination; that the losers seemed to be as well satisfied to lose as to win, because the financial returns were quite alike; that there was in evidence, not on the part of all of the Brooklyn players, but on the part of some of them and to such an extent that the spectators seemed to be aware of their attitude, a purely commercial atmosphere and not one of sport. When it happens on the field in a world series that one of the players of a losing team turns to his fellow players; or at least a portion of them, and so audibly criticises their dispiritedness that the spectators hear what is said, it would seem that the critics have a little in their favor in any argument

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which they may make. One ball player of the National League who viewed the world series, and who was not carried away by what he saw as related to the dash and life of his league's representatives, said that he i would like to take his team and go to the field and play Boston for the series, winner take all or nothing. It is possible that would ' be the best solution of the world series, which was arranged not as a pension fund because a club happened to win the championship of one league and another club happened to win the championship of another league, but as a reward for the work of the players who had won championships in both leagues, and as a prize of : worth to be won by the club which might pirove itself by luck and ability to be the better of the two in a series of games-a short series. It was not intended that this series should be a gold mine ,,'e^,, *, < L_,>_5 , _-LswtSS\)

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JOSEPH J. LANNIN, President Boston"Red Sox." American League and World Champions. 191t,

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 61 It has been the experience of world series that the games have brought to the fore at least one player whose work throughout was most sensational. It seems as if the honor of being the greatest individual success in 1916 belongs to Hooper of the Boston club. Not only did he play splendidly in this series but attention must be called to the work that he has done in other world series. f There is not the slightest reason to doubt that he saved the world series of 1912 for the Boston club. Some may have forgotten at the moment that it was he who reached over the deep fence in right . field and caught with one hand what would have been a sure homei'- run by Doyle of New York. The first game, which was played at Boston and which resulted in a victory for the Boston club, play by play, was as follows: First Inning-Brooklyn first at bat. Myers fouled to Cady; Daubert struckl out and Stengel was thrown out by Janvrin-

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seven balls only being pitched by Shore. Hooper and Janvrin struck out, Walker tripled, and Hoblitzel was thrown out by Cutshaw. Second Inning-Wheat singled, Cutshaw hit into a double play, Mowrey walked, and Olson struck out. Lewis walked, Gardner scratched an infield single, Cady walked, Shore struck out and Hooper flied to Myers. Third Inning-Meyers was thrown out by Shore, Marquard struck out, Myers singled and Daubert struck out. Janvrin and Walker struck out, Hoblitzel tripled to right, Lewis doubled and was caught napping by Marquard. Fourth Inning-Stengel singled and scored on Wheat's triple to right, Cutshaw flied to Hooper. who threw out Wheat at the plate. Mlowrey was thrown out by Janvrin. Gardner struck out, Scott flied to Wheat, Cady walked and Shore fouled out to Meyers. Fifth Inning-Olson was thrown out by Gardner, Meyers tripled to center, Walker losing the ball in the sun; Marquard was thrown out by Janvrin and Myers flied to Scott. Hooper doubled to center, Myers losing the ball in the sun; Janvrin sacrificed, Mowrey to Daubert; Walker singled. Hooper scoring; Hoblitzel was out by Daubert, unassisted, and Lewis was thrown out by Mowrey. Sixth Inning-Daubert was thrown out by Gardner, Stengel struck out, and Wheat was thrown out by Janvrin. Gardner was safe on Olson's fumble, Scott forced Gardner, Mowrey to Cutshaw; Scott went to second on a passed ball, Cady walked, Shore flied to Daubert, and Hooper flied to Olson. Seventh Inning-Cutshaw was thrown out by Janvrin, Mowrey singled, and Olson hit into a double play, Janvrin to Hoblitzel. Janvrin doubled to left. Walker was safe on Olson's fumble Cutshaw fumbled on Hoblitzel. Janvrtn scoring; Lewis sacrificed and Walker got to third; Gardner hit to Cutshaw, who failed to get Walker at the plate; Scott flied to Stengel, Hoblitzel scoring, and Cady ended the inning by being thrown out by Cutshaw. Eighth Inning-Meyers was thrown out by Scott, Johnston batted ? for Marquard and singled to right, and Myers hit into a double play, Scott to Hoblitzel. With Pfeffer pitching, Shore flied to Wheat, Hooper walked, Janvrin singled to right, and Hooper scored on Stengel's wild throw past third base; Walker was passed, Hoblitzel flied to Wheat, and Lewis forced Walker at second, Olson to Cutshaw. Ninth Inning-Daubert walked, Stengel singled to right, Wheat forced Daubert at third on a hit to Shore, Cutshaw was hit by a pitched ball. Janvrin fumbled

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Mowrey's bounder, Stengel and Wheat scoring; Olson singled, filling the bases; Meyers fouled out to-*

CHARLES H. EBBETS, President Brooklyn Club, Champions National League, 1916.

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A.L A-P" LJju, W 11clu ull 01 Me gaines were played In that city. It was, not above commonplace a-nd was w6n by superior work on the art of the Boston players and also by a display of superior spirit. First Inning-Myers struck out, Daubert bounced In front - of the plate and was thrown out at first by Cady; Stengel was We at first ou. a high throw by Scott, his first error of the series; Wheat popped to Hoblitzel. Hooper grounded to Cutshawjauvrtm was tossed out by Mowrey, and Shorten flied to Wheat. -C'tshaw walked. drawing Shores only Second Inning u pass he went to second on Mowrey's sacrifice, Hoblitzel to Shore; Olson, was out, Gardner to Hoblitzel. advancing Cutshaw. t6 third; Cutshaw scored on a passed ball by Cady: Meyers was thrown out by,. Scott. Hoblitzel was

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tossed out by Pfeffer, Lewis tripled to left, Gardner flied to Wheat, Lewis scoring after the catch; Pfeiffer fouled to Meyers. Third Inning-Pfeiffer fanned, Myers grounded to Gardner, by and Daubert rolled weakly to the box and was thrown out

A GROUP OF BOSTON "RED SOX"-WORLD CHAMPIONS.

*ri ~ SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 65 Shore. Cady singled to right, Shore popped to Meyers, and Hooper walked, forcing Cady down to second; Janvrin grounded to Olson, who first fumbled the ball and then threw wild to Cutshaw, allowing Cady to score and Hooper to go to third; Janvrin was out stealing, Meyers to Olson; Shorten singled to center, scoring Hooper; Shorten was out stealing, Meyers to Olson. Fourth Inning-Stengel flied to Shorten, Wheat whiffed, and Cutshaw grounded to Shore. Hoblitzel walked and went to second on Lewis' sacrifice, Daubert to Cutshaw; Gardner was thrown out by Cutshaw, Hoblitzel going to third; Scott was the third out, Olson to Daubert. Fifth Inning-Mowrey grounded to Gardner, Olson flied to Shorten, Meyers got a scratch hit through the box, and Pfeffer was thrown out by Gardner. Cady was out, Olson to Daubert; Shore flied to Wheat; Hooper singled over first and scored on Janvrin's double to left center, which Myers should have caught; Janvrin went to third on a wild pitch, and Shorten struck out. Sixth Inning-Myers flied to Shorten, Daubert grounded to Gardner and was an easy out; Stengel popped to Scott. Hoblitzel grounded to Daubert who made the play unassisted; Lewis singled to left, and Gardner forced Lewis at second, Olson to Cutshaw; Gardner went to second on a wild pitch, and Scott was thrown out by Mowrey. Seventh Inning-Wheat flied to Hooper, Cutshaw grounded to short, and Mowrey singled to left; Scott made a two-base wild throw on Olson's grounder, the batter reaching second and Mowrey going to third; Meyers was an easy victim of Scott and Hoblitzel. Cady popped to Mowrey, Shore fanned, and Hooper was thrown out by Cutshaw. Eighth Inning-Merkle batted for Pfeiffer and flied to Lewis, who made a fine catch; Myers popped up a little fly to short, and Daubert grounded to Scott. Dell went in to pitch for Brooklyn. Janvrin singled to left, Shorten sacrificed, Mowrey to Daubert, putting Janvrin on second; Hoblitzel flied to Wheat, and Lewis went the same way. Ninth Inning-Stengel singled to left, Wheat

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whiffed, Cutshaw grounded to Janvrin and was thrown out at first, Stengel going to second; Mowrey flied to Scott, ending the game. FIFTH GAME-AT BOSTON, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12. Boston. AB.R.H.P.A.E. Brooklyn. AB.R.H.P.A.E. Hooper, rf 3 2 1 0 0 Myers, cf. 4 0 0 0 0 0 Janvrin, 2b4 0 2 0 1 0 Daubert, lb..... 4 0 0 1 0 1 0 Shorten, cf 3 0 1 3 0 0 Stengc!, rf..... 4 0 1 0 0 0 Hoblitzel, lb 3 0 0 1 4 1 0 Wheat, lf..... 4 0 0 5 0 0 Lewis, lf..... 3 1 2 1 0 0 Cutshaw, 2b..... 3 1 0 2 3 0 Gardner, 3b 2 0 0 0 5 0 Aowrey, 3b 3 0 1 1 3 1 Scott, ss 3 0 0 2 3 2 Olson, ss 3 0 0 2 3 2 Cady, c 3 4 1 0 Meyers, c3 0 1 4 2 0 Shore, p 3 0 0 2 3 O fefer, p..... 2 1 *Merkle1 0 0 0 0 Dell, p 0 0 0 0 0 Totals27 4 72714 2 Totals 31 1 32413 3 Batted for Pfeffer in eighth inning. Boston 0 1 2 0 1 0 0 0 x-4 Brooklyn 0 0 0 0 0 0 0- Two-base hit-Janvrin. Three-base hit-Lewis. Hits and earned runs- Off Pfeffer: 6 hits, 2 runs in 7 innings; off Dell, 1 hit, 0 runs in 1 inning; i e ^ ^.*-*S a ,.>. -- :- ' .L.. ' - , , - X . ,; , , , ,

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a utuur uV' KuKULYXN INATIONALS. Champions National League, 1916.

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1, Stengel safe at home plate-Brooklyn vs. New York Americans (pre- season game). 2, Maranville scoring-Boston vs. St. Louis. 3, Sisler out at home plate in an attempted double steal-St. Louis vs. New York. SCENES FROM BOTH MAJOR LEAGUES, 1916.

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National League Season of 1916

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SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 77 It was the threatened collision of New York with the Eastern clubs of the National League circuit and to their disadvantage that gave the National League race its greatest zest. Not once were the Brooklyn, the Philadelphia, and the Boston clubs out of some possible chance to win until the race had almost run. Not always did they appear to be at their best, but when they had a brief relapse from form they returned to form so suddenly that there was none who could say that one of them might not win, however much there were many in the cities interested who might hope that one of the three might win at the expense of the others. And while they were having their little campaign among themselves, which was always interesting, the Giants either were treading on their heels or were dealing blows right and left among them, which finally discovered two of them hors de combat. Because of the splendid playing of the Giants toward the latter part of the year it has been said that the best team in the National League did not win the championship. It is very possible that this may be true. If such is the case it must not be taken as an argument that the team playing the steadiest best base ball in the National League did not win the championship. There is a distinction between the best team-as we look upon it on paper-and the best work. It is a mighty and a complete distinction. If it should be held that merit hinges solely upon team, and individual, and not upon duration of the fight of a Base Ball championship, the very sorry showing which was made by the New York club in the last series of the season upon the grounds of the Brooklyn club would not be much of an argument in favor of those who would infer that the work of the Brooklyn players is to be wholly rejected because of the brilliancy of the Giants at two different intervals during the year. Had the New York team

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played all of the year as it played in the latter part of the season, except against Brooklyn, it may be inferred that it would have beaten Brooklyn for the championship. Also, had the New York team played all season as it played on its first trip into the country of the West it may be inferred that the Giants would have won the championship. It did neither of these things, which shows the value of a Base Ball championship in a major league circuit to be based upon the fact that it must be won by a team which can win its greatest success during a protracted season. Such is the real test of Base Ball values based upon our present theory of the national game and emphasizes the point. which has been made time and again by the editor of the GUIDE, that the annual series of games between clubs of the major leagues for the so-called world championship is no championship after all, and merely an arrangement of exhibition contests between two rivals mainly as a reward for doing well in the longer and real struggle, either of which rival is likely to win as much by luck as by Base Ball strategy. Whatever opinion may be held as to the merits of the New York National League club, as it was constituted in the latter part of 1916-and practically all opinion tends to one direction-it must not be forgotten that the Brooklyn club had to win the champion- ship against that factor as much as against any other. as. had Brooklyn faltered seriously, the chance was there to lose altogether. In addition to the contest for the championship of the National League-which is the motive for the annual competition from year to year and which is as much a part of the life of the United States as its commercial and artistic pursuits-there entered into the sea- son of 1916 another element. It was that of record making. There are times when competitors set out deliberately to break records, but prior to that time certain conditions must be met and certain obstacles must have been overcome. Once these are out of the way record making becomes a pursuit of pleasure and exciting diversion. . . i . * w @ X ,,, J > e S ,,,, ff :, sir, > . ; . . ' -.

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 79 In the matter of record making the New York club achieved a greater triumph in various respects than if it had won the National League championship. The latter is a victory for the year alone, and may be *rested

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from any successful team in the year following, but to make a record which has not been overcome for more than a quarter of a century, is making history that may not be overcome for another quarter of a century and more. The peculiar character of the record which was made by the New York club is such that it must be classified as one of the greatest achievements in Base Ball. As a team record it is the greatest. In the early part of the season the players of the Giants in their first trip to the cities of the West did not lose a game on foreign ground. They won seventeen games in succession, almost equaling a former record of the Giants which ended with eighteen victories in succession. This latter sequence of victories, however, was both on home ground and on grounds of visitors, so that the gain of seventeen victories in succession on foreign fields stands alone of its type. The last of this series of seventeen games was won in Boston and the eighteenth game, on Decoration Day, was lost in Philadelphia in the morning after the New York players had spent a most tiresome and tedious night on the railroad between Boston and Philadelphia. While these games were being won it seemed for the moment as if the Giants might be traveling toward the championship of the National League and there were many predictions that they would not be checked again during the flight of the race, but they were checked, and seriously so. Some of it was due to accident. Some of it was due to inefficiency on the part of some of the players when strength and determination meant most to the team. In any event they ceased to win almost as they had begun to look like championship possibilities. After that lapse changes which had been threatening in the team finally were put into effect. Certain weaknesses had been in evidence. For the moment the playing head of the Giants thought they had been overcome. This was during the period of seventeen continued victories. It was the failure again of the players, who had taken a new lease of life during that spurt, which decided the manager upon quick use of the surgical Base Ball knife. He moved at once, and effectively, and in a short time had changed the personnel of his infield. Shortly after these changes, on the Polo Grounds, began the winning career of the new organization. For twenty-six games in succession, the most marvelous record in the history of major league Base Ball—there is absolutely none like it—the team was unbeaten. It lost the twenty-seventh game to Boston, the second

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game of a double header on the last day of the National League Base Ball year of 1916 at the Polo Grounds. Two home runs in succession by Boston players helped to end the run of successive victories. The Giants were sorry, as they had hoped to finish the season unbeaten on their own field after they had begun their spurt. Sorry as they were, they were intensely glad that they had established a record for successive victories not likely to be changed again for years to come. It is a queer fact in connection with this establishment of a new record and the long run of successes that there was little or no hope at any time that the Giants might win the championship of their organization. Now and then there would be a faint chance in prospect. So often, however, as if it might seem possible for the Giants to win, one of the other three contending teams for the National League championship- Boston, Philadelphia or Brooklyn- would pull out of some disagreeable tangle into which it had been drawn and again appear so well fortified that it seemed mentally and physically impossible to defeat it.

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 81 Notwithstanding this the Giants continued to persevere. In the exuberant but forceful slang of the day, "they were on their way, but they didn't know where they were going." This was literally true. They won game after game, some of them by the hardest of Base Ball fighting, for the pure love of winning. More of that. and still more of it, and there never will be any. call to criticise the professional Base Ball player for lack of interest in his work. Then after all had been said and done, the Giants finished in fourth place. They had won a greater honor in many respects than winning the championship of the National League, but they were only fourth in the race in which they were contesting. By the number of games that they had lost to Brooklyn during the year they might have won the championship of the National League. By the number of games that they had lost to Boston and Philadelphia they might have won. Unable to outfinish any one of the three in the percentage standing which establishes supremacy skill for duration, they had far surpassed all of them in the making of history, so that the season was not without its reward for the New York club, and also for the National League, as the making of this record is as much to the credit of the National

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League, when we are thinking of rival major leagues, as it is to the credit of the New York club when we are thinking of individual clubs. And it stands alone the record of all records, now a target for the clubs to come. By winning the championship in 1916 the Brooklyn club finished a complete championship cycle of the East. New York won in 1913, Boston in 1914, Philadelphia in 1915. and it was in order, therefore, that Brooklyn should win in 1916. The editor of the GUIDE would call attention to the fact that it has never happened before in National League history or any other major league's history that all clubs of one section should be champions in turn. D O O So far as closeness of competition is con- BROOKLYN. cerned Brooklyn was harder pressed to win the title of 1916 than in any struggle since 1909. The latter, which was won by Pitts- burgh, will be remembered as one of the best and most exciting in the history of Base Ball. Steadiness for a long continuation of games, interspersed at rare intervals by extreme brilliancy, were the qualities that characterized Brooklyn's share of the fight in 1916. The team, as a team, occasionally lapsed and played very poorly and with little spirit. The most notable of these lapses was in a series of games toward the latter part of the season with Phila- delphia in which a succession of defeats made it seem that Brook- lyn had almost lost its grip on the championship. However, thanks to the inability of either Boston or Philadelphia to take a commanding advantage of this situation. the Brooklyn team managed to cling tenaciously to the lead. It may also be added that the New York club, hitting right and left against Boston and Philadelphia, really aided the cause of the Brooklyn club more than their own. The closeness of the championship contest is in evidence by the fact that it was not until the afternoon of Septem- ber 30. in the second game of a double header against Boston. that New York was practically eliminated from the race. In the week . following Boston killed the championship aspirations of Philadelphia by winning one game of a double header and. strangely enough, Philadelphia did exactly the same thing to Boston in the same ,; week in another double header. Possibly the greatest good fortune enjoyed by the Brooklyn club Jas in the outcome of its games against New York. For years New 1 ^\ ^ li i,jsi a^ >.w^ < -._ : .. !s... Qs '***' " i,^ \. L "Si, .. ;x :: i . a.

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once more went to the front and never lost the lead again until championship race was over. It would appear that Brooklyn ;ht have had an easy time considering that the team was in the l from May 4 until September 4. Such was not the case, however during all of that period Boston and Philadelphia threatened ly to gain the top or to start a spurt which would take themn the top, while New York in many respects was every bit as iacing because the Giants were within shooting distance of their als across the river, although their aim proved bad. n general Brooklyn was not a team of color. This possibly is * to the fact that the manager could not so manipulate his color eme as to bring out all of the best tints at one time. If his field shone crimson and his pitchers and catchers gleamed all d, there would be a drab spot somewhere in the infield, no matter v hard he tried. When the infield did shine with all of the , - ter of the diamond there would be a bit of paste in the box, or' .1 v - . . . ,; i . . . G l

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A GROUP OF PITTSBURGH NATIONALS.

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American League Season of 1916

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 99 American League Season of 1916 BY IRVING E. SANBORN, CHICAGO. Beyond even the most sanguine anticipations was the rebound from adversity to prosperity experienced by the American League in 1916 immediately after the termination of the two years' Base Ball war in another victory for Organized Base Ball. Naturally it was expected the restoration of order would relieve the previously pre- vailing situation and permit the sport and its promoters gradually to regain the losses sustained through the attempt of misguided capitalists to give the American public too much Base Ball. Business throughout the country was enjoying a prosperity that reached the "boom" stage last year and everybody had more money to spend on account of the tremendous activity produced by the demands of the warring European nations. This entailed increased dividends to capital and increased wages to labor, but it also meant increased individual activity and attention to business. Folks were too busy making money to think of much else; they had less time for amusement than in the previous period of depression, when they had more time than money. Besides, Base Ball had lost some of its hold on the public which always is, always has been, and always will be estranged when chaotic conditions obtain, as invariably they do during a Base Ball war. The sport's promoters faced the problem of winning back the favor of the fans who had lost interest on account of the breaking up of their favorite teams and the discovery that some of their idols cared more about the figures in their contracts than about those in the "standing of the clubs." Naturally this was expected to take time, for it is harder to climb than to

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fall-"ascensus difficilis; facilis decensus," according to ancient slang. In four or five years, it was thought, the grand old game might regain the ground it had lost, if nothing untoward happened to hinder. Nobody even dared to hope to accomplish that in a single season. This does not mean that last year the club owners profited financially to any such extent as during the years just previous to the war with the Federal League. There were "war salaries" still to pay to the majority of the players and the cost of everything- transportation, hotels and minor employes-was greater. Consequently record breaking attendance did not mean record breaking profits for all or any of the owners. In regaining its grip on the fans Base Ball was aided greatly by wonderfully exciting and interesting pennant races in the majors, neither being decided until almost the end of the scheduled season. The American League was exceptionally fortunate in this respect. Although its championship was settled two days earlier than that in the National League, the younger major league produced a sensational pennant contest. Seven of the eight teams were in the running up to the closing month of the season. Consequently the interest was not confined to one section of the circuit, but was general. Moreover, it was sustained for five months in seven different cities instead of being restricted to three or four towns after the first month or two, as happens when pennant hopes fade early in the second division cities. Except in Philadelphia, the patrons of every American League city were given alternate thrills of anticipation and pangs of disappointment for a period of five months. Even in those cities whose fans were destined to disappointment in the end there was a silver lining to the final cloud of gloom, because six teams won half their games or better, and Washington, in seventh place, was only half a game below the .500 mark in the final standing of the I .: ' ' .

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SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 101 clubs. Moreover, the Griffmen were only fourteen games behind the leaders, although In next to last place. The pennant battle in the final month resolved itself into a three- cornered affair in which Boston, Chicago and Detroit mixed up, and their chances were so nearly equal that the three of them were only four games apart when it was all over. Meantime the other four, that had been contenders,

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hooked up in a merry fight of their own for lesser positions, and kept it up so bitterly that in the ultimate standing there was a difference of only three and a half games between fourth and seventh places. It was so close in the last months that on August 1, September 15 and October 1 seven clubs were .500 or better in the league standing and no team was .600. Chicago clung to the heels of Boston's Red Sox until the last day the White Sox were scheduled to play, and in the final statistics the Chicagoans were only two games behind the Bostonians, whose schedule ran three days longer than that of the Western team. Only a couple of days before Chicago dropped out, Detroit was still in the fight, too, and the Tigers wound up only two games behind the White Sox. Then there was a gap of considerable size between third and fourth places. But New York, which finally fought its way into the first division, was only one game ahead of St. Louis at the end, while the Browns had a margin of only two games over Cleveland, which slipped into sixth place by half a game right at the wire. This meant constant shifts in the positions of the teams, with the exception of the Athletics, thereby enhancing the interest even after pennant chances had slipped away. Illustrating the closeness of the fights for position, four teams changed places in the race through the results of the game played between New York and Washington on the very last day of the season. Victory for the Yankees gave them fourth place and defeat dropped Washington from sixth to seventh. A race like that is bound to produce results at the box office by gripping and holding the public's attention. Six of the seven contenders were in the lead at different times during the season. St. Louis being the exception. The Browns never were higher than second and experienced a lot of ups and downs, but kept themselves close enough to the lead to be within striking distance of it until the first of September. Boston, Chicago and Detroit, the first three at the finish, were compelled to scramble along in the second division in the early weeks of the race. The Red Sox at different times occupied every position except seventh and eighth, while the White Sox enjoyed the distinction of having filled every spot in the standing from bottom to top. Two of the teams which wound up in the second division were battling with each other part of the first half of the season. These features made it a wonderfully interesting contest, although not as sensational, perhaps, as that of 1908 in the American League,

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when four teams went into the last week of the schedule with a chance to cop the bunting. The interest was more widely diffused in 1916 than ever before, considering the season as a whole. Oddly enough these two notable pennant races-most unusual in the history of the young league-occurred during presidential years and engrossed the attention of the public so far into the political campaign that the spellbinders grew restive. The voters continued to delve into the sporting pages long after the politicians believed they ought to be listening to campaign dope. There were few unpleasant features during the season to divert the public's attention from the sporting end of the game. The menace of interference from the Players' Fraternity remained merely an indefinite threat. No attempt was made by the major club

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t h . p ' prook a fans" SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 103 owners to get out from under the heavy salary expenditures forced on them by the Base Ball war. Consequently, no excuse was offered the players to provoke a fight, but there were surface indications at the close of the calendar year that the players would try to measure strength with Organized Base Ball before long. During the year two other American League clubs changed owner- ship. In the spring before the season opened the committee of Cleveland bankers in charge of the involved affairs of Charles W. Somers insisted on converting the Ohio club into cash. Conse- quently. a syndicate was formed with James C. Dunn of Chicago at its head and the league reluctantly parted company with "Charley" Somers, who had done so much to carry it through its struggle for existence in the early years of the. twentieth century. The honorary title of vice-president of the league, so long awarded to Mr. Somers, was later conferred on Charles A. Comiskey of Chicago, whose experience and sagacity had been of such great value to the league during the trying days of its birth, and ever since.; Previous to the Cleveland transfer the amalgamation of the St. Louis American and Federal League clubs brought new capitalists into the circle presided over by B.O.B. Johnson, and resulted in the retirement from Base Ball of Robert L. Hedges, pioneer promoter of the American League in St. Louis. Philip Ball, previously

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chief backer of the Federal League outfit in that city. succeeded Mr. Hedges as president of the new club there. Increasing evidence of the growing dominance of the pitcher was disclosed by the season's performances. The fact became -obvious to all thinking fans that too much attention was being given to the defense of a team and too little thought and effort expended on improving the offense. Low scores prevailed in most of the major league games and the tendency was, as soon as a team obtained a small lead, to devote all energy and thought to holding that lead, even if several relief pitchers were necessary to do it. The sort of game that best satisfies the majority of patrons is not the 1 to 0 battle between intangible slabmen, but the 9 to 8 combat in which the lead seesaws often enough to give the spectators a series of thrills that sends them away happy even if the home team loses. The fact that both major leagues attracted tremendous patronage in the aggregate last season does not indicate the public has grown to love pitchers' battles. The races of 1916 were so close that they compelled attention. If there had been more battles of batsmen instead of slabmen the gross attendance would have been even greater than it was. During the winter a sagacious move- ment was started to increase the batting and runmaking, and thereby add to the uncertainty, which, next to honesty, is Base Ball's greatest asset. Most conspicuous among the trades in playing talent last season was the deal by which Cleveland obtained Tris Speaker from the Boston Red Sox. This was made possible by a disagreement that arose between Owner Lannin of the world champions and the player during the winter, and by the daring of the new owners of the Ohio club. who realized that a stroke of that kind was neces- sary to jolt the Cleveland fans out of the indifference into which , the waning fortunes of the team had allowed them to slip. It was the biggest surprise to the Base Ball world since Owner Comiskey's annexation of Eddie Collins for the White Sox during the previous winter. It was freely predicted the loss of Speaker from Boston's outflela i would seriously weaken the Red Sox, and that his addition to the i Ohio team would "make" it. For a time it looked as if these .1 predictions were going to eventuate, but results proved the Red : Sox had not been a "one man team." Speaker, however, made a 1 big difference in the Cleveland team, which was one of the per-i. r ;.

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SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 105 sistent pennant contenders of the season. Next in importance were the deals by which New, York obtained Frank Baker, former star of the Athletics, and Boston secured "Tillie" Walkers from the St. Louis club, which was overstocked with outfielders after the amalgamation. The deal involving the largest quantity of talent was that by which Cleveland attempted to strengthen up by giving two very promising young players, Leonard and Smith, to Washington in exchange for two seasoned performers, Moeller and Boehling. Detroit also tried to bolster up its pitching staff by swapping infielder Kavanagh for pitcher Mitchell of Cleveland and Manager Mack continued to make room for young blood in furtherance of his scheme to rejuvenate the Athletics by disposing of Oldring, Wyckoff and Walsh, three members of his former world champions. D000 Boston's victorious campaign earned gel- RBOSTON erous praise for Manager Carrigan and his players from all sources. The loss of Speaker was sufficient at the start to dis- courage them, and on top of that they were deprived of the services of Joe Wood from the outset. Nevertheless the Red Sox got away fairly well in the early games and were either in the lead or among those present for the first fortnight of the race. About the time they had acquired the belief that they were as good as ever, the Red Sox pitchers began to falter, particularly the right handers, throwing the whole burden of winning on the shoulders of the south- paw slabmen. Carrigan's system depended largely on the defense to this extent: that he played the airtight game as a rule, planning to hold the opposing team to a few runs and then make enough himself by the "safety first" method to win; that his men were not drilled to play the dashing, runaway game whereby long chances are taken to make a lot of runs at the risk of not making any if things break badly. Unless his pitchers held up their end it was difficult to win games on that system and for a time Carrigan saw his men slipping. On May 1 they were third, on May 5 they were fourth and on May 10 they were sixth. By the middle of that month, however, they were back in fourth place. There the Red Sox stuck for so long a spell that it looked as if they were anchored. When Carrigan's men did move out of fourth place it was backward instead of forward.

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That was in the middle of June, when Detroit showed a determination to get out of the second division and pushed the Red Sox back to fifth spot for a while. June 20 saw the Bostonians tied for sixth position, but they were never that low again. The first of July found them holding a clear title to fifth place and not far behind the leaders. There followed a battle in which Boston jumped hither and thither between third and fourth spots, all the time fighting doggedly for each game and gaining steadily on the pacemakers. By the middle- of July the Red Sox were in second place. Carrigan's right handers were delivering the goods that had been expected of them and giving the overworked southpaws a chance to rest between games. At that period New York was in front, but the Bostonians did not stop until they had displaced the Yankees from the lead on July 30. In spite of this plucky uphill fight the race was not won by any means. Four days after Boston assumed the lead the White Sox, coming with a rush that had kept them on the heels of the Red Sox, forged into first place. Only for one week were the Carrigans set back. however. August 10 found them in the top seat i again and they rode there serenely for more than a month. I

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SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 107 The acid test came in the middle of September. The Red Sox had a long road trip booked and hit some tough sledding in St. Louis. They reached Chicago with things so close that only a slender margin separated them from the White Sox and Tigers, who were third and second, respectively, and entrenched on their own grounds. Boston met defeat in the first game of the decisive series in Chicago and that let Detroit slip into the lead, dropping Boston to third position, so congested was the running. Next day- and also the next-the Red Sox thumped the White Sox and reclaimed first place, never to lose it again. Boston rounded out that trip with enough success to retain a small lead, but it was so tenuous that bets could not be cashed until October 1. That was the last day the White Sox were scheduled to play. As it was a Sunday the Red Sox were idle, although they had three more games on their books. Defeat for Chicago made it impossible for the latter to win no matter what happened to Boston, and in that negative way the bulldog fight of the Easterners was rewarded with

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victory. It was all the more creditable because the Red -Sox were deprived of Jack Barry, their second baseman, for a considerable part of the season. The star who had been given credit for making the Red Sox a championship machine in 1915, broke his throwing arm and was incapacitated all the last two months of .the race. During that time the Red Sox were having their most severe tests, and that they stood them with the keystone gone from their infield speaks volumes for their spirit and for the ability of Harold Janvrin, who filled Barry's place through those perilous times. By the same consistent airtight system of defense and an attack that let no opportunity go unimproved, the Red Sox added another world championship to their long string of titles by defeating Brook- lyn four out of five games in the world series. 300 Chicago was disappointed in its White CHICAGO Sox, and their owner, Charles A. Comiskey, was so nearly heart broken over their fail- ure to win the championship that he hesi- tated half the winter before deciding whether or not to change managers. But to me it looked as if Comiskey's men finished second to a better team and as if Manager Rowland got all there was to be had out of his aggregation considering the handicaps under which he worked. The White Sox pilot was obliged to experiment all season at first base, shortstop and third base and never did satisfactorily solve those problems. Weaver could fill either short or third, playing a better defensive game at third than at short, but he could not fill both positions simultaneously. One of the mainstays of the pitching staff, Scott, was ill and out of commission in the spring and never got into condition to do the work expected of him, the result being his suspension in the latter part of August for the rest of the season. In spite of an.excellent training trip the White Sox were slow In getting started and when the flurry of the first fortnight's cham- pionship playing was over they were in sixth place. By May 1 the Chicagoans were fifth, then for a fortnight they hopped around in fourth, fifth and sixth places, having a merry tussle for those spots with Boston and Detroit. also destined to be among those present near the top at the finish. Shortly after the middle of May the White Sox dropped into the cellar. But they occupied that unenviable spot for a very short time, recovering fifth place before the end of the month. ~ 3L

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LAALV .",c LrCLU VU September 16-, while the Red:. Sox and White Sox were hooked up in their final series of 'the year in Chicago. September 18 put the Rex Sox back on. top and two days later the Tigers were relegated to third place by the White Sox. Not until the -last week of the schedule was Detroit permanently out of the 1916 pennant race and it fnished only four games behind. although in third place. 13 13 C1 New York's Yankees, who won out In the NEW YORK four-cornered fight for fourth position, were strong pennant possibilities for the first half of the season. Some of Manager Donb- van's youngsters developed-astonishingly and the addition of Frank Baker to the infield gave it a strength and balance it- had lacked in previous seasons. The acquisition of two good left-handed pitch- ers in Cullop and Mogridge.strengthened the defense and for a time it sounded as if the Yankees were going to monopolize Manhattan's interest in the nation's sport. One day Baker attempted to bowl over part of New York's con- crete stadium while in pursuit of a foul fly and injured himself so severely that he was out of the game for months. Just about that time the Yankees were victims of a series of injuries which wrecked the outfit so -completely that Manager Donovan sometimes was per- plexed sorely as to how to present any kind of a front to the enemy. His men fought splendidly and challenged the admiration of the league by the way they continued to be pennant Contenders in spite of their discourag handicaps. Although May I found tb ,Yankees In,'fifth position they really were in the first division for practically four months of the. race and for -nearly a month of it they set the pace. From May 5. to June 1 the Donovans occupied third place uninterruptedly and that was a long time for any American league team to stick to one spot last year. All through June the Yankees had a hand-to-hand fight for second place with Washington, from which they came out vie- torious. and by the en(l of June they displaced Cleveland from the lead. With the exception of one day the Donovans showed their heels

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to the whole league from June 28 to July 30. On the latter date they were ousted from their front seat and the contest then was so furious that one day's results sent the Yankees back to third place, behind Chicago as well as Boston. Ten days later New York was in sixth position and then for most of August the ups and downs of the Yankees were too numerous to chronicle. On August 26 they were third. Three days later they were sixth. During the first week in September Donovan's men apparently fastened themselves into fourth place, but toward the end of the month St. Louis gave them a hot argument for that trench and for nearly a week

A GROUP OF DETROIT AMERICANS.

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 113 the two teams were deadlocked. Not until the last game of the season did New York finally cinch the lowest berth in the first division. In proof of the constant shifting Manager Donovan was compelled to do, only Pipp and Peckinpaugh played anywhere near continuously and both of them were out of several games during the season. Coming back into the American League ST. LOUIS after an absence of half a dozen years, Fielder Jones faced a double task when he assumed the management of the amalgamated St. Louis American and Federal League team last spring. Not only had a lot of new players, unknown to him except by reputation, come into the league, but he had the tough job of picking the best out of a long list of players, many of whom he had never seen play. Illustrative of his problems, it was reported in the spring (although I never believed the report) that Jones actually was considering trading off Sisler, who is recognized as the greatest all-around utility player in the game and a coming star of the first magnitude. It required time to weld the two teams into a compact whole and that Jones did it without any of the factional troubles that were to be expected, redounds greatly to his credit as a tactician and leader of men. For many weeks, however, it looked as if Jones was going to fail in his double task. From a poor start the combination Browns and "Sloufeds" fell into the ruck. May 1 found them in seventh place, and there was worse to come, for in the middle of the month St. Louis was last for nearly a week, even the embryonic Athletics proving better battlers. A brief spurt

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landed the Browns in seventh place, then they dropped back to eighth again on May 24 and stayed there until June 1. All the rest of June and all of July St. Louis was anchored in seventh position and it was not until the second week in August that Manager Jones got his men into their stride. In spite of their lowly position they still were good pennant prospects, so congested was the going. By the middle of August St. Louis was fourth and a week later tied for second place. But the Browns dropped back to fourth before September 1 and then to fifth, where they finished in spite of a brace right at the wire. A feature that stood out prominently in the season's work of the Browns was the showing of Ed Plank, the veteran southpaw, who came back out of the Federal League and demonstrated that he still had major league goods in stock, although it had been supposed he was all in at the end of his final years with the Athletics. Cleveland, under new ownership and with the impetus of a whirlwind outfielder added to its forces, besides several lesser lights, became the talk of the country for a spell. Without in any way upsetting the discipline established previously by Manager Fohl, Speaker jumped in and taught his new pals a lot of Base Ball, besides inspiring them with his own winning spirit. The result was that for more than half the season Cleveland was seriously considered for the championship and for a considerable part of that time was actually setting the pace. As early as May 6 the Indians asserted their claim to first place and held it practically all the rest of that month, barring a few days in which they ran second to Washington. On June 1 Cleveland regained the lead only to lose it next day, then won it back on June 2, and then it

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SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 115 June 3. From that date until almost the end of June the Indians were out in front. Then, on June 28. they were forced to surrender to the Yankees. Still fighting, the Indians kept in second place and reclaimed first on July 12. Their leadership at that time was confined to twenty-four hours, for they dropped back on the following day to second spot, then to third on July 16, and never were able to recover. The loss of the services for much of the season of Guy Morton, who sprung a "charley horse" in his pitching arm, was a heavy handicap, as he was

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of little value, although he had been counted as the mainstay of the slab staff. Then Chapman fractured a bone in his valuable underpinning and the infield suffered. At one time Manager Fohl was so hard up for pitchers that he was willing to try out anybody who said he could pitch. When the Indian pilot took on Fred Beebe, who had been out of the majors for years, he showed that he had the S. O. S. signal out, but the elongated veteran demonstrated he had a few more good games in his system and was of material aid in keeping the Indians within striking distance of the top until the last month of the season. D00 Washington started out to revive droop- WASHINGTON ing spirits in the nation's capital and all WASHNGUTN through the first half of the season the Griffmen looked dangerous to their competitors. But the youngsters, of whom great things were expected, were not able to deliver them continuously throughout the year. They had not been seasoned to go the full major route, and, like all other teams in the race, Washington was handicapped by injuries to important cogs in its machine. For one, Morgan was out of more than a third of the games played. With a weakened defense the pitchers were not as effective as in previous years and even Walter Johnson was not as invincible as when given better backing. Although the Senators landed in seventh place, they were only half a game behind sixth and less than four games behind fourth position. For the two months of May and June Griffith kept his men in the first division and most of that time near the top. They were first during the first week of May, then receded to second place for three weeks or so, but regained the lead on May 22. Two days later the Griffmen went back to second spot, but braced and recaptured the lead on May 27, only to be driven out of it the first day of June. Once more on June 2-Washington occupied first place, but for a day only, and from then on the Griffmen were gradually crowded out of the running. 00 With a team that was last the year PHILADELPHIA before and composed almost entirely of prospects. Connie Mack was the great unknown of the season, but did not remain so for long. The race was hardly a month old before it was certain the Athletics still were in the formative stage and that the famous builder of pennant machines needed another year before he could develop another. The Athletics slipped into last place at the outset, but took a brace early in May that raised them out of the cellar and made folks take notice. For

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P ALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 119 STANDING. OF CLUBS ON JULY
1. Club. Won. Lost. PC. Club. Won. Lost. PC. New York 38 26 .594 Boton 34
31 .523 ',* A Cleveland 37 28 .569 Detroit 34 33 .504 Chicago
34 29 .540 St. Louis 29 37 .49 Washington 35 30 .538 Philadelphia 17
44 .279 STANDING OF CLUBS ON JULY 15. New York..... 46 34 .575 Detroit
43 38 .531 i Cleveland 45 35 .563 Washington 41 37 .526 Boston
44 35 .557 St. Louis..... 36 44 .450 Chicago 42 36 .538 Philadelphia
18 56 .243 STANDING OF CLUBS ON AUGUST 1. Boston 55 40 .579
Detroit 52 48 .520 Chicago 57 42 .576 Washington . 49 46 .516
New York..... 53 44 .546 St. Louis 49 49 .500 Cleveland 52 44 .542
Philadelphia 19 73 .207 STANDING OF CLUBS ON AUGUST 15. Boston
63 45 .583 Detroit 60 53 .531 Cleveland 62 48 .564 New York... . 57
52 .523 Chicago 62 49 .559 Washington . . 52 56 .481 St. Louis..... 60
52 .536 Philadelphia 22 83 .210 STANDING OF CLUBS ON SEPTEMBER 1. !
Boston 71 53 .573 New York..... 67 59 .532 Detroit 70 57 .551
Cleveland 67 60 .528 Chicago 69 57 .548 Washington ... 61 63 .492
St. Louis..... 69 58 .543 Philadelphia 28 95 .228 STANDING OF CLUBS ON
SEPTEMBER 15. Boston 79 58 .577 St. Louis 73 68 .518 Detroit
81 60 .575 Cleveland 72 69 .511 Chicago 80 60 .571 Washington68
68 500 New York..... 72 66 .522 Philadelphia 30 106 .221 STANDING OF CLUBS
ON OCTOBER 1. Boston 90 61 .596 New York..... 77 74 .510 Chicago 89
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22 10 3 1155 239 29 7 74 134 13 91 59 1.85 Cooper, Pittsburgh 42 16 246 12 11
3 984 189 28 4 74 111 3 72 51 1.87 Pfeffer, Brooklyn 41 30 329 25 11 6 1298
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BASE ON BALLS AND STRIKE-OUT RECORDS. The official club records of bases on balls and strike-outs, graded according to most bases on balls and least strike-outs, respectively, are as follows: CLUB BASE ON BALLS RECORD. CLUB STRIKE-OUT RECORD. PC. to PC. to Club. G. BB.Game. Club. G. SO.Game. Boston 158 437 2.77 Brooklyn 156 550 3.53 Philadelphia 154 399 2.59 New York 155 558 3.60 Chicago 156 399 2.56 Cincinnati 155 573 3.70 Pittsburgh 157 372 2.37 Philadelphia 154 571 3.71 Cincinnati 155 362 2.34 Pittsburgh 157 618 3.93 New York 155 356 2.30 Boston 158 646 4.09 Brooklyn 156 355 2.28 Chicago 156 662 4.24 St. Louis 153 335 2.19 St. Louis 153 651 4.25 Note.-National League pitchers allowed 251 less bases on balls in 1916 than in 1915 and struck out 101 more batsmen. INDIVIDUAL BASE ON BALLS AND STRIKE-OUT RECORDS. (At least forty games.) Arranged According to Greatest Number of Games Played. Name and Club. G.BB.SO. Name and Club. G.BB.SO. Konetchy, Boston 158 43 46 Schulte, Chi.-Pitts 127 37 54 Herzog, Cin.-N.Y 156 43 36 Stengel, Brooklyn 127 33 51 Burns, New York.....'..... 155 63 47 Mann, Chicago 127 19 31 Maranville, Boston 155 50 69 Wagner, Pittsburgh 123 34 36 Griffith, Cincinnati 155 36 37 Magee, Boston 122 44 52 Kauff, New York 154 68 65 Doyle, N.Y.-Chicago 122 28 24 Carey, Pittsburgh 154 59 58 Rariden, New York 120 55 32 Cutshaw, Brooklyn 154 25 32 Wilson, St. Louis 120 20 46 Hinchman, Pittsburgh 152 54 C1 Wingo, Cincinnati 119 25 27 Bescher, St. Louis 151 60 50 Long, St. Louis..... 119 10 43 Smith, Boston 150 53 55 Williams, Chicago..... 118 51 64 Robertson, New York 150 14 56 J. Johnston, Brooklyn 118 35 38 Groh, Cincinnati 149 84 34 Gonzales, St. Louis 118 28 18 Paskert, Philadelphia 149 54 76 Gowdy, Boston 118 24 33 Wheat, Brooklyn 149 43 49 Wilhoit, Boston 116 27 45 Saier, Chicago 147 79 68 W. Johnston, Pittsburgh... 114 20 42 Zimmerman, Chi.-N.Y 147 23 43 H. Myers, Brooklyn 113 21 35 Whitted, Philadelphia 147 19 46 Snodgrass, Boston 112 34 64 Luderus, Philadelphia 146 41 32 Olson, Brooklyn

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108 21 27 Niehoff, Philadelphia 146 37 57 Roush, N.Y.-Cincinnati 108 14 23
Mowrey, Brooklyn 144 50 60 McKechnie, N.Y.-Cin 108 10 32 Miller, St.
Louis 143 40 49 Fischer, Chi.-Pitts 107 21 11 Bancroft, Philadelphia
142 74 57 Zeider, Chicago 98 26 26 Betzel, St. Louis 142 39 77 Mollwitz,
Cin.-Chi 98 12 18 Chase, Cincinnati 142 19 48 Killifer, Philadelphia 97
8 14 Flack, Chicago 141 42 43 Collins, Boston 93 18 42 Hornmby, St.
Louis 139 40 63 Corhan, St. Louis 92 20 31 Neale, Cincinnati 138
19 79 Wilson, Pitts.-Chi 89 19 41 Cravath, Philadelphia 137 64 89 McCarthy,
Chi.-Pitts 87 26 17 Merkle, N.Y.-Brook..... 135 40 50 Butler, St. Louis 86 7
12 Louden, Cincinnati 134 54 54 Egan, Boston 83 19 21 Fletcher, New
York 133 13 36 Fitzpatrick, Boston 83 15 26 Stock, Philadelphia 132
27 33 J. Meyers, Brooklyn 80 26 15 Snyder, St. Louis 132 18 31 McCarty,
Brooklyn-N.Y 80 21 25 Jack Smith, St. Louis..... 130 20 50 Knabe, Pitts.-Chi.....
79 15 24 Baird, Pittsburgh 128 24 49 Clarke, Cincinnati 78 24 20 Daubert,
Brooklyn..... 127 38 39 Burns, Philadelphia..... 78 ,16 18 , " r r

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SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 8 INDIVIDUAL BATTING-(Continued).

Name and Club. G. AB.R. ER.H. TB.2B.3B.HR.SH.SB.BB.SO.PO. Geo. Dauss,

Detroit.....39 72 8 81626 3 2 1 4 .. 15 30 .222" J. L. Judge, Washington. 103 336 42 31

74 100 10 8 6 18 54 44.220; ' Tom Daly, Cleveland.....31 73 321619 1 1 11.. 12 .219:

Elmer Myers, Phila.....53126 9 7 27 34 5 1 4 .. 3 26.214g Fred Beebe, Cleveland.... 21

28 4 2 6 8 1 3.. 1 8.214 : R. L. Coleman, Cleveland 1928 3 3 6 8 2 . 1.. 76 .214 ! ~ ~John

Tobin, St. Louis.... 77 150 16133238 4 1 5 7 12 13 .213 E. Cicotte, Chicago.....44 57 6

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41214 2 . . 416 .212 ;i ~ H. Coveleskie, Detroit... 44 118 7 6 2532 3 2 1 38 .212 i ~
Geo. Mogridge, New York 31 66 4 31417 1 1 2.. 220 .212 Guy Morton, Cleveland... 27
57 7 6 1212.... 2 .. 14 .212 ~i ~ T. Barber, Washington... 15 33 3 2 712.. 1 1 23 .212
~,~ ~ Joe Gedeon, New York... 122 435 503592114 14 4 13 14 40 61 .211 Ray McKee,
Detroit.....32 76 3 21621 1 2 2 .. 6 11 .211 Ed Murphy, Chicago.....51 10514 82229
5 1 1 3 9 5.210 S. L. Agnew, Boston..... 40 67 4 1 14182 1 3 .. 6 4.209 John Lapp,
Chicago.....40 101 6 6 2123.. 1 11810.208 J. P. Austin, St. Louis... 129 411 554185115
15 6 1 19 19 74 59 .207 Harry Harper, Wash.....36 87 6 51820 2 ..1.. I 1 221 .207
R. B. Caldwell, N. Y.... 45 93 6 4 19212 1 217 .204 John Barry, Boston.....94
330281967756 1 .. 28 8 17 24.203 O. C. Lawry, Philadelphia 41 123 10 82525..... 4 4
921.203 Olaf Henrikson, Boston.. 68 99 13 82026 2 2 4 2 19 15 .202 H. B. Leonard,
Boston... 48 85 2217203 .. 4 .. 616 .200 ~i J. Boehling, Wash.-Cleve. 40 60 3 31216
2 1 1 .. 418 .200 V. J. Picinich, Phila..... 40 118 8 7 2328 3 1 633 .195 M. A. Gallia,
Washington 49 93 8 61823 3 1 4 1 3 34 .194 C. E. Sawyer, Wash.....16 31 3 3 6 7 1 .. 1
3 44 .194 F. L. Cady, Boston.....78 162 5 23143 6 3 6 .. 1516 .191 Win. Mitchell, Clev.-
Det. 35 47 3 3 9 9.... 2 ..6 10 .191 Z. A. Terry, Chicago.....94 269 20165167 8 4 16 4
33 36 .190 E. L. King, Philadelphia. 42 144 13 9 2732 1 2 5 4 7 15 .188 I. C. Howard,
Cleveland. 81 246 2014466711 5 9 9 30 34 .187 R. Hartzell, New York... 33 6412 91213
1 .. 2 1 93 .187 L. J. Boone, New York.. 46 12414132330 4 .. 1 7 7 810 .185 E. Plank,
St. Louis.....37 81 3 1 1516 1 .. 4 2 416 .185 R. Shawkey, New York.. 53 935 41718 1 ..
4 .. 321 .183 L. A. Lanning, Phila..... 19 33 5 5 6 8 2 . 1 .. 109 .182 M. Kavanagh, Det.-
Cleve. 77 122 10 52233 6 1 1 2 .. 11 20 .180 Geo. Foster,-Boston..... 38 62 3 3 1114
3 .. 2 .. 3 10 .177 Ray Fisher, New York... 31 62 5 51114 3 .. 1 1 512 .177 S. Coveleskie,
Cleveland. 44 75 8 7 1321 1 2 1 4 .. 1 19 .173 M. J. McNally, Boston... 87 135 282223
23.... 6 9 10 19 .171 ' E. Ainsmith, Washington 51 100 11 71721 4 .. 8 3 8 14 .170 J. C.
Bagby, Cleveland..51 9012 81519 2 1 9 1 6 18 .166 Geo. Harper, Detroit.....44 56 4 4 9
10 1 1 .. 5 8 .161 3. A. Billings, Cleveland. 22 31 2 1 5 5.... 2 .. 2 11 .160 Jas. A. Shaw,
Wash.....26 32 2 2 5 7 2 .. 2 .. 213 .156 Carl Weilman, St. Louis. 46 91 3 31416 2 .. 4 .. 6
25 .154 D. Baker, Detroit.....61 98 7 4 1519 4 .. 5 2118 .153 J. P. Evans, Cleveland... 33

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82 4 31213 1 .. 5 4 712 .146- E. A. Russell, Chicago... 56 91 9 8 1315 2 .. 2 1 ..18 .142 Y.
Ayres, Washington....43 43 2 1671 2.. .. 8 .140- L. Bush, Philadelphia.... 41 100 4 3 1418
4 2 23 140 H. S. Rowe, Philadelphia 17 36 2 1 5 6 1.. ... 28 .139 D. Davenport, St.
Louis.. 59 73 5 21013 3 .. 5 .. 16 43 .137 C. Williams, Chicago.....43 745410142 1 730
135. . Chas. A. Deal, St. Louis. 23 74 7310111 ... 14 8 135 ' T. Sheehan, Philadelphia38
56 33710 1 1 1 .. 224.125 't Jas. Scott, Chicago.....32 52 2.. 66. ..4 .. 13 .115a Robt.
Groom, St. Louis.. 41 63 5 47 103 .. 6 1 420111 N. A. Cullop, New York.27 54.... 66.... 1 ..
31 111 S. A. Gregg, Boston 21 182 3 a3 .IU Otis Lambeth, Cleveland.16 27
2135.. 1 .. 19 9 S. A. Gregg, Boston .2 ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~~~~~91 18! . 31 " K

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Boston. 21 5 19. 1000 J. C. Bagby, Clev 48 24 62 5 .945 J. W. Wyckoff, P.-B. 15 ..
91000 A. Gould, Cleveland. 30 3 29 2.941 S. Coveleskie, Clev.. 44 19 72 1 .989 D).
Davenport, St.L.. 59 2 72 5 .9371 G. Foster, Boston 34 16 57 1 .986 W. Johnson,
Wash ... 50 17 72 6 .937 J. Scott, Chicago 32 4 45 1 .980 G. Dauss, Detroit 39 5
85 6 .937 E. Klepfer, Clev 31 12 36 1 .980 U. C. Faber, Chicago 35 3 71 5 .937, E. A.
Russell, Chi.. 56 4 71 2 .974 E. H. Love, N.Y.... 20 ..14 1 .933 G. H. Ruth, Boston. 44 24
83 3 .973 R. Groom, St. Louis. 41 10 72 6 .982 F. Coumbe, Cleveland 29 10 55 2 .970
T. Sheehan, Phila ... 38 10 71 6 ."1'1 N. . ClIp, .Y...278 24 1 .970 H., Harper, Wash 36
'8 46 4 .9311 'R. Shawkey, N.Y 53 12 79 3 .968 J. Benz, Chicago..... 28 5 46 4 .92 f
E. Plank, St. Louis. 37 6 512 .966 D. C. Danforth, Chi. 28 2 32 3 .9b. 6 G. Cunningham,
Det. 35 6 46 2 .963 B. Weilman, St.L.... 46 76 7 .916 B. Boland, Detroit... 47 3 22 1 .962
E. V. Cleotte, Chi... 44 9 55 6 .914 1 M. Gall' M, Wash 49 9 65 3 .961 W. G. Wolfgang,
Chi. 28 5 47 5 .9124 E. Myers, Phila 44 16 106 5 .961 W., Mitchell, Cl.-Det. 35 5 30
4 .897 H. Coveleskie, Det ... 44 4 119 5 .961 F'. Beebe, Cleveland.. 21 8 27 4 .897 R. B.
Caldwell, N.Y. 20 4 42 2 .958 W. James, Detroit... 30 4 46 6 .893 C. W. Mays, Boston.
44 13 117 6 .956 G*. Mdorton, Cleveland 27 7 38 6.888 E: G. Shore, Boston. 38 18 90

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5 .956 J. Shaw, Washington 26 4 16 3 .870 B. Hamilton, St.L.-D. 28 3 40 2 .956 J. Parks, St. Louis.. 26 3 17 3 .8-70 J. Dubuc, Detroit 36 7 73 4 .952 Y. Ayres, Wash 43 5 27 5 865? Li Bush, Phila 40 19 94 6 .950 G. Dumont, Wash ... 17 11 87 R. L. Fisher, N.Y ... 31 6 51 3 .950 O. Lambeth, Cleve ... 15 2 14 3 .842. Gr. Mogridge, N.Y 31 15 61 4 .950 J. Nabors, Phila 40 4 58 13.8 Hr. B, Leonard, Bos.. 48 7 49 3 .949

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Official Club Rosters of 1916

NEW YORK. Xs-r,^~ ~ John J. McGraw, Manager. Pitchers..... Fed Anderson W. J. Perritt Ferd M. Schupp J. C. Benton Wm. H. Ritter George A. Smith C. Mathewson Harry F. Sallee Ralph Stroud Emilio Palmero A. J. Schauer Chas. M. Tesreau Catchers..... Charles S. Dooen B. W. Kocher Wm. A. Rariden F.:.6~ i A. A. Kelliher Lewis McCarty L. C. Wendell :, ite~~~~.~~~~fe

141

AMERICAN LEAGUE

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INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

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AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

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WleLLaod, Edw. Bwlllfng. l;- .. r --i 1 a l r ' -" . . n " " -; -;6i c _ -i .i r; -- b`:. 2;

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1, Enright; 2. Smallwood; 3, Durgin; 4, Schwert; 5, Ritter; 6, Stafford; 7, Tenney, Mgr.;
8, Egan; 9, Wilkinson; 10, Healey; 11, Callahan; 12, IMowe; 13 Witter; 14, Mangan; 15,
Mascot; 16, Enzmann; 17, Cable; 8, Kibler. NEWARK TEAM-INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Minor League Base Ball in 1916

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SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 157 sourians that they finally had found a
nine which would bring a championship to their city. The team dropped back in August
and, once out of the fight, were out of it for good and were not heard of again during
the year as championship possibilities. Indianapolis breezed gaily forward toward the

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end of the season and gave the Louisville team battle after Kansas City left off. The Louisvilles, however, were by this time a well fortified organization, and so well fortified that it 'was out of the question for Indianapolis or any other team to defeat them. They went to the front when Indianapolis fell back and they remained there until the season was over, although the margin of success was so slight that it was not until late in September that the Louisville club could say that the championship was theirs beyond question. It fell to the lot of an old major league player to lead the association in batting for the season. He is Becker, formerly with the Boston, New York and Philadelphia teams of the National League. With all of those clubs Becker at times had been a very efficient and very effective batter. The great trouble with his work was his inability to maintain a stiff pace. He would go at top speed for about fifteen games and then begin to fall away. Not so in the American Association in 1916. He finished with an average of .343, which is very good, no matter in what league it may be made. The next best batter was Clemons of St. Paul and after him came Chappelle of Columbus, who was subsequently released to the Boston club of the National League. Other good minor leaguers who had been found in former years to be just good minor leaguers and not good major leaguers were very high in rank in the circuit, so far as batting was concerned. It is one of the queer results of Base Ball that there are players who can shine most brilliantly in minor league circles and who seem abundantly strong enough to go to the major leagues, who make the trip to the larger circuits only to ascertain that they are exactly what is described as "good minor leaguers" and no better. More than that, they are valuable players to minor league clubs in situations where they do not fit at all when they try their skill in the major league organizations. All in all, the most effective pitcher of the league was Carter. His earned run record shows that. Next to him was Falkenberg, who usually is effective, and the third in rank was Middleton. Palmero was a good winner, although not high in the earned run column. Kansas City lost its shortstop, Wortman, during the season to the Chicago National League club. Some of the outfielders had played in the major leagues. The champion club led in fielding, but it was 'only fourth in the league in batting. It was good team work which helped the Louisvilles to win the championship, aided by good

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pitching, and for much of the team work their superiority was due to the methods which were employed by William Clymer, their manager. STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON. Club. Lou. Ind. Min. St.P. K.C. Tol. Col. Mil. W. L. PC. Louisville 12 10 14 16 14 16 19 101 66 .605 Indianapolis 11 .. 14 11 14 15 13 17 95 71 .572 Minneapolis 14 10 .. 10. 12 16 13 13 88 76 .537 St. Paul 10 13 14 .. 10 11 14 14 86 79 .521 Kansas City 8 10 11 14 13 15 15 86 81 .515 Toledo 10 9 8 12 11 .. 12 16 78 86 .476 Columbus 8 10 11 8 9 9 .. 16 71 90 .441 Milwaukee 5 7 8 10 9 8 7 .. 4 110 .329 List of champion clubs of previous years and averages of players for Ae ^past season are published complete in the Spalding Official Base Ball Record.

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PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 159 PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE. In the longest season played by any Base Ball circuit in the =United States, the Los Angeles club of the Pacific Coast League; won the championship in 1916. under the guidance of Frank Chance. The last championship won by Los Angeles was in 1908. Queerly enough, in that year Chance led the Chicago National League club against the Giants in the famous post-season game which was ordered to be played by the directors _f the National League to settle their championship. Los Angeles held the lead during April, but in May and June dropped very decidedly in percentage, with Vernon at the top of the organization. In the latter part of June Los Angeles moved back towards second place, and by the middle of July wrested the lead from Vernon and did not relinquish it again until the end of the Base Ball year on the Coast. in the latter part of October. During all this run of games, while Los Angeles was in the lead, the Vernon club was in second place. A very short and quickly ended splurge by San Francisco took that team to the top in May, where it quickly showed that it was not strong enough to remain, and after it dropped to third place it hung there for two months, finally falling one place lower and finishing the season fourth. Salt Lake, on the other hand, never did get in first place, but

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by dint of hard fighting pulled itself from last place to a very respectable third. Portland never threatened and Oakland was a very consistent last all the year. In fact, the Oakland team was never out of last place after the middle of May. Los Angeles is now running Portland a fair race for winning the most championships on the Pacific slope. Portland has won five since the league started, while Los Angeles has won three and finished first in the second half of a divided season. In 1916 Vernon was not so far behind Los Angeles in the number of games won, but in games lost there was a wide difference, which was all in favor of the champions. Fitzgerald of San Francisco, who played in 132 games, is entitled to the batting championship of the organization, although he was outranked by three men who did not play in half that number of games. Hess of Vernon, a pitcher formerly in the major leagues, in fifty-one games had a batting average seven points higher than Fitzgerald. Hess always had been a good batter when with the major league clubs. Second to Fitzgerald was Kenworthy of Oakland, who played with the Federal League in 1915. The third batter in the league was Brief of Salt Lake, with a percentage of .314. The leading pitcher on the percentage basis was Fromme of Vernon, formerly of St. Louis, Cincinnati and New York. In forty-four games he averaged 1.92 runs per game. Another pitcher, who served a very brief apprenticeship with New York and afterwards went to Detroit, was Erickson of San Francisco, who was fifth in the league. There were also some veterans who had seen much service in the major leagues who were only fairly effective in their work against the heavy batters of the Coast. Salt Lake led the league in club batting, with an average of .273, while Los Angeles was fourth, with .260. The best fielding club was Oakland, which finished last in the league, and Los Angeles had but one place to drop to be the worst. The season as a whole was not up to the standard of previous Pacific Coast seasons, but the fact that Los Angeles and Vernon were the contenders for the championship undoubtedly helped to continue the enthusiasm in the southern end of the circuit. It was fortunate, too, that Salt Lake did so well. As this city is somewhat isolated from the remainder of the Pacific Coast members,

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SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

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WESTERN LEAGUE

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 163 The second best batter was Thrasher of the Atlanta club, who had been seriously considered two or three times for faster company, but who had never been selected because of the belief that his throwing arms was not powerful enough for a major league circuit. He will probably go to a big league team in 1917. Robinson of Little Rock was probably the best pitcher in' the circuit. Brennan did very well in Atlanta. Grimes of Birmingham did so well that he was brought north by the Pittsburgh club. Quite a number of former major league pitchers found positions in the Southern Association and there were also some former Federal League players. Financially, the season could have been better, but the Southern Association had inaugurated some reforms which were adhered to with a great deal of fidelity. and there is reason to believe that they did no harm and some good. STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON. Club. Won. Lost. PC. Club. Won. Lost. PC. Nashville 84 54 .609 Atlanta 70 67 .511 New Orleans 73 61 .544 Memphis 68 70 .493 Birmingham 69 62 .526 Chattanooga 65 74 .467 Little Rock 70 65 .518 Mobile 45 91 .331 List of champion clubs of previous years and averages of players for past season are published complete in the Spalding Official Base Ball Record. WESTERN LEAGUE. Indirectly, Omaha always has been a factor in the winning of ,hampionships in the Western League. It is true that the Nebraska city overlooked a pennant from 1907 to 1916, but that did not alter the fact that Omaha usually was in the fight to no little extent. The championship won in 1907 was captured after a warm struggle and that of 1916 was won with a little less fight. Meanwhile, between 1907 and 1916, Denver, Des Moines and Sioux City were picking up all

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the championships of the organization. In the earlier part of 1916 the Lincoln club was in the lead in the league, but by the beginning of June Omaha had settled into real work, and from that time until the finish of the season remained in the lead. During all of this period Lincoln was the runner-up. Sioux City and Denver gave both clubs battle, but neither of them was able to overthrow the leaders. The league did not have the best of success from a financial standpoint. The Kansas representatives were in hot water for a great part of the year. Wichita ran the gamut of most of the places in a race for eight and finally finished at the bottom. Topeka was not much better. The best batter of the league was Butcher of Denver, a player tried in the major leagues, but not a success with the larger organizations. None of the pitchers was over-good. O'Tcole, once heralded far and wide because of the large sum which was paid for his release by the Pittsburgh club, was perhaps as good as any in the circuit. From the championship team, Omaha, the New York National League club purchased the transfer of the services of Krueger and, Kilduff. The former is a catcher who was in the major leagues, but was tried too soon, and the latter a shortstop who was a fighting ball player while he was with Omaha. The batting throughout the league was almost unprecedented, which would go to establish the fact that the pitchers were decidedly ineffective, in view of the fact that batting has shown a tendency to decline and not to improve. There were forty-two players who batted .300 or better. It is true that not all of them

NEW YORK STATE LEAGUE

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EASTERN LEAGUE

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INDIANA-ILLINOIS-IOWA LEAGUE

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 171 it could gain first place if the players kept up their fight. They did keep it up. and at the end of the season in a hot tussle with Portland, managed to beat the Maine delegation to the finish and win the championship. There wer2 ten clubs in the Eastern League when it began the season. This was a mistake, for a ten-club circuit is not of much good in a Base Ball campaign, but it could not very well be pre- vented. The cities in the league were New London, Conn.; Portland, Me.; Springfield, Lynn, Worcester, Lawrence and Lowell, Mass., and Bridgeport, Hartford and New Haven, Conn. Before the season was ended, but not until the month of September, the Lawrence and Lowell clubs decided to disband. The league was marked by a division at the very beginning of the year, so far as the race was concerned, and it is a fact that almost from start to finish the clubs which were in the first divi- sion never dropped back into the second division, and those in the second division never advanced into the first division. More than that, the race was pretty much one of unvarying position in the first division. New London was first or second; so was Portland. Springfield climbed as high as second place, but did not stay there long. The club was in third place a great deal of the time and finally finished in third place. Much the same thing was true of Lynn, which finished fourth, and Worcester, which finished fifth. The best batter of the league was Maloney of Worcester, who was once with the New York American League club. As a whole, it was not a hard batting league. There were but five players who batted .300 or better. Probably the two best pitchers of the league were Martin and Hearne of New London. The latter will be remembered as once playing with the New York Giants and making the tour around the world with the club which was managed by John J. McGraw. One or two of the clubs were successful from a financial stand- point. Possibly they would not have been successful were it not for the fact that they received assistance from men who were glad to have a Base Ball club in the city. STANDING OF CLUBS AT

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CLOSE OF SEASON. Club. Won. Lost. PC. Club. Won. Lost. PC. New London

86 34 .717 New Haven 56 71 .441 Portland 81 37 .687 Bridgeport . 44

78 .361 Springfield 69 54 .561 Hartford 38 79 .325 Lynn 66

57 .537 *Lawrence 50 57 .467 Worcester 62 59 .512 *Lowell 36

69 .343 *Clubs disbanded after September 4. List of champion clubs of previous years

and averages of players for past season are published complete in the Spalding Official

Base Ball Record. INDIANA-ILLINOIS-IOWA LEAGUE. This organization, one of the

most successful of the smaller circuits in the United States, finished the season of 1916

without a break, although it was not a good year for several of the clubs in the league. The

championship was won by Peoria. with a percentage of .627. The last championship

won by Peoria was in 1911, with a percentage of .563. The championship was won easier

by Peoria than has always been the case. There have been some very close and keenly

contested fights for Base Ball pennants in the three States represented in the league.

Peoria had the most of its bad luck and did the worst of its playing in May, when the team

dropped as low as sixth place. From there it began to fight upward and continued to fight

until the very end of the year, with Hannibal its nearest KT

BLOOMINGTON TEAM-INDIANA-ILLINOIS-IOWA LEAGUE.

DAYTON TEAM-CHAMPIONS CENTRAL LEAGUE.

CENTRAL LEAGUE

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NORTHWESTERN LEAGUE

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 17, his credit. Spencer was the best

run-getter, with eighty-four runs to his credit. CLUB STANDING. FIRST HALF. Club.

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Day. GR. Spr.Evan.Wheel.TH. SB.Musk.Won. Lost. PC. Dayton 9 5 4 7 4 6
9 44 19 .698 Grand Rapids 4 .. 1 5 8 6 8 7 39 25 .609 Springfield 4 2 .. 7 3 5
6 6 33 28 .541 Evansville 2 3 4 4 6 6 7 32 32 .500 Wheeling 5 4 5 1 5 3 5
28 33 .459 Terre Haute 2 1 4 6 2 .. 7 6 28 35 .444 South Bend 1 0 7 6 4 6 ..
2 26 38 .406 Muskegon 1 6 2 3 5 3 2 .. 22 42 .344 SECOND HALF. Club. Spr.
GR.Wheel.TH.Musk.Evan. SB. Day.Won. Lost. PC. Springfield 8 4 4 6 6 7 41
30 .577 Grand Rapids 7 .. 2 5 5 6 10 3 38 30 .559 Wheeling 5 4 .. 8 4 6 5 5 37
31 .544 Terre Haute 5 9 4 .. 4 2 4 6 34 36 .486 Muskegon 6 1 6 5 .. 5 7 3 33
35 .485 Evansville 3 4 7 4 4 2 7 31 34 .477 South Bend 11 2 7 2 7 4 7 30 39 .436
Dayton 3 2 1 8 5 5 5 .. 29 38 .433 POST-SEASON SERIES. Club. . Won. Lost.
PC. Club. Won. Lost. PC. JDayton 4 2 .6671 Springfield 2 4 .333 List of
champion clubs of previous years and averages of players for 1past season are published
complete in the Spalding Official Base Ball Record. NORTHWESTERN LEAGUE. The
Northwestern League season, which began in May and con- tinued through Labor Day,
was a rare treat for the Base Ball enthusiasts of Spokane. That club began in first place
and forgot to drop out of it until the league season was over and Spokane had won the
championship. It was a triumphal march for the Spokane players from the start to the
finish. The runner-up was Butte, which was beaten out for the pennant by eighty-seven
points, showing something of the preponderance of skill in favor of the Spokane players.
It was the first championship for Spokane since 1910. In 1915 the pennant was won by
Seattle. The same city was first in 1912 and in the other years, after Spokane had been
the 1910 cham- pions, Vancouver had taken the honors over into British Colum- bia.
In 1916 the Vancouver club, starting poorly, redeemed itself for a few weeks and then
graduated back to last place. The batting honors of the league go to Kippert of Butte,
with an average of .358. There were three with higher averages, but they did not play in
anything like the number of games in which Kippert played. Murphy of Vancouver was
Kippert's nearest rival, with an average of .355, and Johnson and Grover, both members
of the Butte team, succeeded Murphy. with averages of .345 and .342. Another player in
whom the East took some interest was Calvo. a Cuban, who played with Vancouver in 104

games and batted .337. On the basis of games won and lost, Sutherland of Tacoma led the league with twenty-three victories and seven defeats. Three Spokane pitchers followed him. In order they were Reuther. Evans and Harstad. "Iron Man" McGinnity of Butte, so long a favorite in the major leagues, showed that not all of his skill had left him,

TEXAS LEAGUE

SOUTH ATLANTIC LEAGUE

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 181 the season. Waco began with a good team and Shreveport was not counted upon as being much of a factor, yet it was Shreveport which finished second in the league and which gave the champions a battle down to the very last minutes of the season. Early in the year Galveston took a great spurt from nowhere to the top, but the exertion was too much for the players, and they died away after they had landed at the top, because they had nothing to hold them there. In the parlance of the day, "they were all in." Houston played average good ball. The team was never strong enough to win the championship, but flitted in and out around fourth place most of the time, now and then striking a telling blow against the leaders when it would do the most good. Fort Worth had a fireworks career. Part of the time the team was in first place and danced around lively from first to elsewhere and back to first place again. The trouble with Fort Worth was exactly that which beset Galveston. The team could not hold its own when the advantage was with it after it had created the advantage itself. San Antonio was never a factor, and the Dallas club, hitherto one of the big organizations in the circuit, wallowed around in last place a greater part of the time. There were players in this circuit who were taken for the season of 1917 by the clubs of the major leagues. During the winter the control of the Dallas club was transferred to new owners, one of them "Doc" White, former pitcher for the Chicago American League club. STANDING OF CLUBS AT CLOSE OF SEASON. Club. Won. Lost. PC. Club. Won. Lost. PC. Waco 84

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60 .583 Fort Worth..... 71 75 .486 Shreveport 84 61 .579 Beaumont 66
78 .458 Galveston 73 70 .510 San Antonio 66 79 .455 Houston
74 72 .507 Dallas 61 82 .426 List of champion clubs of previous years and
averages of players for past season are published complete in the Spalding Official Base
Ball Record. SOUTH ATLANTIC LEAGUE. With a divided season and a post-season
series to settle the championship and some fairly good Base Ball games to make the year
interesting, the Augusta club of the South Atlantic League won the pennant in 1916. The
post-season series was played with Columbia, S. C. The first half of the season was won
by Augusta, with Charleston second and Columbia in third place. The second half was
won in a hard finish by Columbia, with Charleston second again and Augusta in fourth
place. Meanwhile conditions had changed to some extent in that the league, which was
composed of eight clubs in the first half, had but six in the second half. Montgomery and
Albany had dropped out. Like other minor league cities, they found conditions too much
against them. In the post-season series the Columbia club did not win a game despite
the fact that the team had appeared to be going very well in the second half of the race.
Charleston was unfortunate enough to be the runner-up in both halves of the season-just
good enough not to get any recognition-another unfortunate feature of the double season,
which in no way recognizes the merit of a team that may have been one of the hardest
fighting factors of the year. Brazier of Augusta was the league's really best batsman.
although half a dozen who had played in less than a score of games had higher batting
percentages. The Columbia team led the ; league in batting, while the champions were
third. There were

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VIRGINIA LEAGUE

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NORTHERN LEAGUE

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CENTRAL ASSOCIATION

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WESTERN ASSOCIATION

1, Herrett; 2, Franklin; 3, Yardley; 4, Naylor; 5, White; 6, Nutt; 7, Besse; 8, Masters; 9, Maples; 10, Kortum; 11, J. Humphries, Mgr.; 12, Phillips; 13, Thompson; 14, Fowler.
McALESTER TEAM-WESTERN ASSOCIATION.

CENTRAL TEXAS LEAGUE

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NORTH CAROLINA LEAGUE

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INTERSTATE LEAGUE

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DIXIE LEAGUE

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man: 8, Nixon: 9~, Smithfl'0, .ausan; ., ucole- man; 48, Nixon; , Smi; 10, Collenberger 11, Reiney, Mgr.; 12, Lane; 13, Eith; 14, Chapman. DAWSON SPRINGS TEAM--K. I. T. LEAGUE.

SPALDING'S SIMPLIFIED BASE BALL RULES

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i, Hornsoy; z, Snyder; 3, Wilson; 4, Bescher; 5, Meadows; 6, Miller; 7, Betzel; 8, Ames; 9, Watson; 10, Smith; 11, Butler. Conlon, Photos. A GROUP OF ST. LOUIS NATIONALS.

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SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 209 Field Rules No person shall be allowed upon any part of the playing field except the players in uniform, the manager of each side

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(and the latter not when the game is in progress, except that he is in uniform); the umpire and the officers of the law. No manager, captain, or player is supposed to address the spectators. In a regular League match this is considered a violation of the rules. (See Rules Nos. 75-77 of Spalding's Official Base Ball *a^~ ~Guide.) Soilind and Providing Balls No player shall be allowed to soil a new ball prior to putting it into play. In League games the home team provides the ball. It is customary in smaller leagues to expect the home team to do the same. The umpire has the custody of the ball when it is not in play, but at the conclusion of the game the ball becomes the property of the winning team. (See Rule No. 14 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.) Number and Positions of Players Two teams make up each contest with nine players on each side. The fielders are known as the pitcher, the catcher, the first baseman, the second baseman, the third baseman, the shortstop, the left fielder, the center fielder and the right fielder. None of these is required to occupy an exact position on the field, except the pitcher, who must stand with his foot touching the pitcher's plate when in the act of delivering the ball to the batter, and the catcher, who must be within the "catcher's space" behind the batter and within ten feet of, home plate. Players in uniform must not occupy seats in the stands or mingle with the spectators. (See Rules Nos. 16, 17 and 18 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.) Substitute Players It is always advisable to have a sufficient number of substitutes in uniform ready to take the field in case any player shall become disabled or be disqualified. It is the duty of the captain of each team immediately to announce changes of players to the umpire, and the umpire shall announce them to the opposing team and spectators. When a pitcher is taken from his position his substitute must continue to pitch until the batsman has reached first base or has been put out. (See Rule No. 28 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.) Choice of Innings- Fitness of Field for Play The home team has the choice of innings and determines whether the ground is fit for play, provided it has rained before the beginning of the game. If two clubs from the same . ~~~~~ . . .

A GROUP OF PHILADELPHIA "ATHLETICS."

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 211 city are playing, the captain of the team on whose ground the game is played has the choice of innings. (See Rule No. 29 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.) A Redulation Game The game begins with the fielders of the team having the choice of innings in their respective positions. The first batter of the opposing team is in his "box" at home plate. This "box" is a parallelogram, six feet by four, on either side of home plate, and six inches back from the furthest corner of the plate. If it is not possible to outline a "box" it should be remembered that the batter is never allowed to step over home plate to strike at the ball, and that he must not run forward toward the pitcher, to exceed three feet from the center of the plate, to strike at the ball. The umpire if alone (for two umpires are permissible) may take his position, at his option, either behind the pitcher or the catcher. He judges all balls and strikes, declares all outs, decides whether the ball is batted foul or fair, decides as to the legality of the pitcher's delivery, and, in fact, has complete control of the game. His decisions must never be questioned, except by the captain of either team, and only by the latter when there is a difference of opinion as to the correct interpretation of the rules. The team at bat is allowed two coaches on the field, one opposite first base and the other opposite third base, but they must never approach either base to a distance closer than fifteen feet. They may coach either base runners or batsman. Whenever a player is substituted on a nine he must always bat in the order of the man who retires from the game. A player may be substituted at any time, but the player whose place he takes is no longer eligible to take part in the contest. When a substitute takes the pitcher's place in the box he must remain there until the batsman then at bat either is retired or reaches first base. A game is won when the side first at bat scores fewer runs in nine innings than the side second at bat. This rule applies to games of fewer innings. Thus, whenever the side second at bat has scored more total runs in any part of a half inning less of play than the side first at bat it is the winner of the game, provided that the side first at bat has completed five full innings as batsmen. A game is also won if the side last at bat scores the winning run before the third hand is out. In case of a tie game play continues until at the end of even innings one side has scored more runs than the other, provided that if the side last at bat

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scores the winning run before the third hand is out the game shall terminate. Rules relative to drawn games and games that are called because of atmospheric disturbances, fire or panic will be found under the head of "Umpire's Duties." (See Rules Nos. 22-27 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.) Pitching Rules Before pitching the ball the pitcher must face the batsman with both feet squarely on the ground and in front of the pitcher's plate. When the ball is delivered the pitcher must i , . , . 7 _ : '.1

1, Betzel safe at third-St. Louis vs. Boston. 2, Magee safe at third- Boston vs. Chicago. 3, Snodgrass safe at third-Boston vs. St. Louis. 4, Konetchy blocks Mollwitz off first-Boston vs. Chicago. NATIONAL LEAGUE SCENES. 1916.

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 218 face the batter and one of his feet must be in contact with the pitcher's plate or on top of the plate. Not more than one step must be taken in the act of delivery. Whenever the ball after being pitched and without striking the ground goes over any part of home plate between the knee and the shoulder of the batsman it must be called a strike, whether the batsman strikes at it or not. If the pitcher fails to deliver the ball over any part of the plate, or if he delivers it over the plate above the shoulder or below the knee and the batsman declines to strike at it. it is called a ball, or if the bases are unoccupied, any ball delivered by the pitcher while either foot is not in contact with the pitcher's plate shall be called a ball. If the ball touches the ground before it passes home plate and is not struck at by the batsman, it is a ball and must be called as such by the umpire. If struck at, it is, of course, recorded as a strike. At the beginning of each inning the pitcher is allowed to throw five balls to the catcher or to an infielder for "warming- up" practice, the batsman refraining from occupying his position in the "box" at home plate. After the batsman steps into his position the pitcher must not throw the ball around the infield, except to retire a base runner. If he violates this rule and, in the opinion of the umpire, is trying to delay the game, the umpire may call a ball for every throw thus made. If the pitcher occupies more than twenty seconds in delivering the ball to the batter the umpire may call a ball for each offense of this nature. The pitcher must not make any motion to deliver the ball to the batsman and fail to do so, nor must he feint to throw to first

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base when it is occupied by a runner and fail to complete the throw. Violation of this rule constitutes a balk which gives all runners who are on the bases at the time an opportunity to advance a base each without being put out. A balk is also declared when the pitcher throws to any base to catch a runner without stepping directly toward that base in the act of making the throw; when either foot of the pitcher is back of the pitcher's plate and not in contact with it when he delivers the ball; when he fails to face the batsman in the act of delivering the ball; when neither foot of the pitcher is in contact with the pitcher's plate in the act of delivering the ball; when in the opinion of the umpire the pitcher is purposely delaying the game; when he stands in his position and makes any motion with any part of his body corresponding to his customary motion when pitching and fails immediately to deliver the ball; when he delivers the ball to the catcher when the latter is outside of the catcher's box. When a pitched ball, at which the batsman has not struck, hits the batsman before the catcher touches it, the umpire must call it a dead ball and no base runner can advance. The batsman, however, must be in his position at the time that the ball hits him and must make every effort to get out of the way of the ball if he fears that it will hit him. If a batsman makes a foul strike, if a foul hit is not caught, if the umpire declares a dead ball or if a fair hit ball touches a base runner or umpire, if the pitcher makes a balk or if there is interference with fielder or batsman, the ball is not in play until after it has been returned to the pitcher, standing in his position, and the umpire has given the word to resume play. No base runners may advance when the ball is not in play. ' Whenever a person not engaged in the game touches a batted or thrown ball, a block follows. This must at once be an- :-,j

NATIONAL LEAGUE SCENES, 1916.

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 215 nounced by the umpire, and runners shall be privileged to advance bases until the ball is thrown to the pitcher, standing in his position. After that they advance at their peril. The pitcher may then throw a runner out wherever he sees a possibility of doing so. Should a spectator retain possession of a blocked ball, or throw it or kick it out of the reach of the fielder who is endeavoring to recover it, the umpire must call "Time," and hold all runners at such bases as they

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occu- pied when he called "Time" until after he has permitted play to resume, with the ball returned to the pitcher standing in his position. (See Rules Nos. 30-37 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.) Batting Rules Before the game begins each captain must present the bat- ting order of his team to the umpire, who shall submit it to the captain of the other side. This batting order is followed throughout the game except when a player is substituted for another, the substitute batting in the order of the retired player. Each player of each nine must go to bat in his regular order unless a substitute has been authorized to take his place. After the first inning the first batter in each succeeding inning is the player following the man who completed his full time at bat in the inning before. For instance, if a batter has but one strike in the first inning and the third hand be put out while he is at bat, he becomes the first batter in the following inning, not having completed his full time at bat in the inning previous. In such case, any balls and strikes called in the previous inning do not count when he resumes his time at bat. Players of the side at bat must remain on their seats on the players' bench except when called upon to bat, to coach, or to act as substitute base runners. No player of the side at bat except the batsman is priv- ileged to stand in the space behind the catcher, or to cross it while the pitcher and catcher are handling the ball. Players sitting on the bench of the side at bat must get out of the way of fielders who approach them while trying to field a batted or thrown ball. Any legally batted ball that settles on fair ground (the infield) between home and first base, or between home and third base, or that bounds from fair ground to the outfield inside of first base, or third base, or that touches the person of a player or the umpire on fair ground, is a fair hit. A fair hit is also any legally batted ball that first falls on fair territory beyond first base or third base. Any legally batted ball that settles on foul ground is a foul hit, except that a ground hit. should it roll from foul to fair territory between first and home and third and home, and remain there, is a fair hit. A ground hit that first strikes fair territory and rolls out- side of the foul line between first and home, or third and home, is a foul hit. Any legally batted ball that falls on foul territory beyond first base, or third base, or that touches the person of a player or an umpire on foul ground, is a foul hit. A foul tip is the continuation of a strike which has merely

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1, Wheat sliding into third base-Brooklyn vs. New York. 2, Compton sale at third-Boston vs. Philadelphia. 3, Saier out at home plate-Chicago vs. Boston. NATIONAL LEAGUE SCENES, 1916.

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 217 been touched by the bat, shoots directly into the hands of the catcher and is held by him. A bunt hit is legally tapping the ball slowly within the infield by the batsman. If a foul result, which is not legally caught, the batsman is charged with a strike, whether it be the first, second or third strike. Any hit going outside the ground is fair or foul as the umpire judges its flight at the point at which it passes beyond the limitations of the enclosure in which the contest takes place. A legal home run over a wall or a fence can only be made when the wall or fence is 235 feet from the home plate. This rule is not invariably followed in amateur games. If the batsman strikes at a pitched ball and misses it, a strike is called. If the batsman fails to strike at a pitched ball which passes over the plate at the proper height, a strike is called. A foul tip caught by the catcher is a strike. A foul hit, whether a fly or a ground hit, bounding to any part of foul ground, is a strike unless the batter has two strikes. After two strikes the batter may foul the ball without penalty unless he bunts or is caught out on a foul fly. All bunts rolling foul are strikes. If the batsman strikes at the ball and misses it but the ball hits him, it is a strike. If the batsman, with either of his feet out of the batsman's box, hits the ball in any way it is a foul strike and the batsman is out. If a batsman bats out of turn and it is discovered after he has completed his time at bat, but before the ball has been delivered to the succeeding batsman, the player who should have batted is out, and no runs can be scored, or bases be run, on any play made by the wrong batter. This penalty is not enforced unless the error has been discovered before the ball is delivered by the pitcher to the succeeding batsman. If the error is discovered while the wrong batsman is at bat, the proper player may take his place, but he must be charged with whatever balls and strikes have already been recorded against the wrong batsman. Whenever this happens the batters continue to follow each other in their regular order. Should the batsman who is declared out for batting out of order be the third hand out, the proper batsman in the next

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inning is the player who would have come to bat had the side been retired by ordinary play in the preceding inning. The batsman is out if he fails to take his position within one minute after the umpire has called for him. The batsman is out if a foul fly, other than a foul tip, is caught by a fielder, provided the latter does not use his cap, his protector, or any illegal contrivance to catch the ball, and provided the ball does not strike some object other than a fielder before being caught. It has been ruled that when the ball lodges in the catcher's protector by accident and he secures it before it falls to the ground, the catch is fair. This is a very exceptional play. The batsman is out whenever he attempts to hinder the catcher from fielding or throwing the ball, either by stepping outside of the lines of his position or by deliberate obstruction. An exception to this is when the base runner on third is declared out for alleged interference by the batsman. The batsman is out when three strikes are called and first base is occupied, whether the catcher holds the ball or not, except there be two hands out at the time.

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SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 219 The batsman is out, if, while attempting a third strike, the ball touches any part of his person, and base runners are not allowed to advance. Before two men are out, if the batsman pops up a fly to the infield with first and second, or first, second and third bases occupied, he is out if the umpire decides that it is an infield fly. The umpire shall immediately declare when the ball is hit whether it is an infield fly or an outfield fly. It is customary for the umpire to call the batter out in case that he decides it an infield fly, so that base runners may be protected and not force each other out through the medium of a double play. The batsman is out on a bunt that rolls foul if the attempted bunt be made on the third strike. The batsman is out if he steps from one batsman's box to the other after the pitcher has taken his position to pitch. (See Rules Nos. 38-51 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.) Base Runnind Rules After the batsman makes a fair hit in which he is not put out he must touch first, second and third bases, and then the home plate in regular succession in order to score a run. This applies to a fair hit over a fence. No base runner may score ahead of the man who precedes

him in the batting order, if that player is also a base runner. The batsman must run to first base immediately after making a fair hit, or when four balls have been called by the umpire, or when three strikes have been declared by the umpire. If the batsman is hit by a pitched ball, either on his person or clothing, and the umpire is satisfied that the batsman did not purposely get in the way of the ball, and that he used due precaution to avoid it, he is entitled to run to first base without being put out. The batsman is entitled to run to first base without being put out if the catcher interferes with him or tries to prevent him from striking at the ball. The batsman is entitled to first base, without being put out, if before touching a fielder a fair hit ball hit either the person or clothing of an umpire or a base runner who is on fair ground. Whenever the umpire sends the batsman to first base after four balls have been called, or for being hit by a pitched ball or because he has been interfered with by the catcher, all runners on bases immediately ahead of him may advance a base each without being put out. A runner on second or third base with first base unoccupied would not be considered a runner immediately ahead. Any base runner is entitled to advance one base when the umpire calls a balk. The batter is not a base runner. Any base runner is entitled to advance one base when the ball, after being delivered by the pitcher, passes the catcher and touches any fence or building within ninety feet of the home plate. The penalty in regard to touching a fence or building is frequently waived by mutual consent where the ground area is limited. If a fielder obstructs a base runner the latter may go to the next base without being put out, provided the fielder did not have the ball in his hand with which to touch the runner. All base runners may advance three bases whenever a fielder stops or catches a batted ball with his cap, glove, or any part

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SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 223 by a fielder with the ball in his hands before he can get back to the base last occupied, the runner is out, except that if the ball be thrown to the pitcher, and he delivers it to the batter this penalty does not apply. If a base should be torn from its fastenings as the runner strikes it, he cannot be put out. If a runner is on first base, or runners are on first and second bases, or on first, second and third bases, and the ball shall be legally batted to fair ground, all base runners are forced to run, except in the case of an infield fly (previously referred to), or a long fly to the outfield. Runners may be put out at any succeeding base if the ball is fielded there and properly held, or the runners may be touched out between bases in the proper manner. After a foul fly is caught, or after a long fly to the outfield is caught, the base runners have the privilege of trying for the next base. A base runner hit by a legally batted ball in fair territory is out. In such case no base shall be run, unless necessitated by the batsman becoming a base runner. No run shall be scored nor shall any other base runner be put out except the one hit by the batted ball, until the umpire puts the ball in play. A runner who fails to touch each base in regular or reverse order, when a fair play is being made, is out if the ball be properly held by a fielder on the base that should have been touched, or the runner be touched out between bases by the ball legally held by a fielder, provided that the ball has not been delivered to the batsman in the meantime by the pitcher. If a runner fails to return to the base that he occupied when "Time" was called after the umpire has announced "Play" he is out, provided that the pitcher has not in the meantime delivered the ball to the batsman. The runner is out if he occupies third base with no one out or one out and the batsman interferes with a play that is being made at home plate. The runner is out if he passes a base runner who is caught between two bases. The moment that he passes the preceding base runner the umpire shall declare him out.- When the batter runs to first base he may overrun that base If he at once returns and retouches it. An attempt to run to second base renders him liable to be put out. If, while third base is occupied, the coacher at third base shall attempt to fool a fielder, who is making or trying to make a play on a batted ball not caught on the fly, or on a fly ball, or on a thrown ball. and thereby draws a throw to home plate, the runner on third base must be declared out. If one or more

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members of the team at bat gather around a base for which a runner is trying thereby confusing the fielding side, the runner trying for the base shall be declared out. (See Rules Nos. 52-67 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.) Coach and Rules The coaches may address words of assistance and direction both to base runners and batsman, but there must never be more than two coaches on the field, one near first base and the other near third base, and they may not talk to opposing fielders except under penalty of removal from the diamond. If a coacher at third base touches or holds a base runner at third base or a base runner who is rounding third base for home the umpire must declare said runner out. (See Rule No. 58 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.)

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- ..,^' _ *,:, , , -_, ,. ^i *, *4- at,, @ la A^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ . id ^

1, Jackson out at third-Chicago vs. Boston. 2, Terry sliding back safely to first base-Chicago vs. Boston. 3, Janvrin out at home plate-Boston vs. Washington. AMERICAN LEAGUE SCENES, 1916.

226 SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE. BALL GUIDE. if one side refuses to play after the game has begun; if, after the umpire has suspended play, one side refuses to play after he has again called "Play"; if one side tries to delay the game; if the rules are violated after warning by the umpire; if there are not nine players on a team after one has been removed by the umpire. The umpire has the right to remove players for objecting to decisions or for behaving in an un- gentlemanly manner. Only by the consent of the captain of an opposing team may a base runner have a player of his own side run for him. Play may be suspended by the umpire because of rain, and if rain falls continuously for thirty minutes the umpire may terminate the game. The umpire may call "Time" for any valid reason. Umpire's Authority Under no circumstances shall a captain or player dispute the accuracy of an umpire's judgment and decision on a play. If the captain thinks the umpire has erred in interpretation of the rules he may appeal to the umpire, but no other player is privileged to do so. (See Rules Nos. 60-77 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.) General Definitions "Play" is the order of the umpire to begin the game or to resume it after

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"Time" has been called. "Time" is the order of the umpire to suspend play temporarily. "Game" is the announcement of the umpire that the contest is terminated. "Inning" is the time at bat of one team and is terminated when three of that team have been legally put out. "Time at Bat" is the duration of a batter's turn against the pitcher until he becomes a base runner in one of the ways prescribed in the previous rules. In scoring, a batter is exempt from a time at bat if he is given a base on balls, if he makes a sacrifice hit, if he is hit by a pitched ball, or if he is interfered with by the catcher. (See Rules Nos. 78-82 of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide.) Scoring Rules Each side may have its own scorer, and in case of disagreement the umpire shall decide, or the captain of each team may agree, upon one scorer for the match. (See Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide for the Scoring Rules, and Spalding's Athletic Library, No. 850-"How to Score." Price 10 cents.) : Si #N, .~~~~~* a,,r~~e,= .;,,L, *e An s A-= and_ A^

READY REFERENCE INDEX To the Official Playing Rules as Published in Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide

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Official Playing Rules Professional Base Ball Clubs

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232 SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. The Ball. SECTION I. The ball must weigh not less RULE 14. than five nor more than five and one-quarter ounces avoirdupois, and measure not less than nine nor more than nine and one-quarter inches in circumference. The Spalding National League Ball or the Reach American League

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Ball must be used in all games played under these rules. SEC. 2. Two regulation balls of the make adopted by the league of which the contesting clubs are members, shall be delivered by the home club to the umpire at or before the hour for the commencement of a championship game. If the ball placed in play be batted or thrown out of the grounds or into one of the stands for spectators or in the judgment of the umpire, becomes unfit for play from any cause, the umpire shall at once deliver the alternate ball to the pitcher and another legal ball shall be supplied to him, so that he shall at all times have in his control one or more alternate balls. Provided, however, that all balls batted or thrown out of the ground or into a stand shall when returned to the field be given into the custody of the umpire immediately and become alternate balls and so long as he has in his possession two or more alternate balls, he shall not call for a new ball to replace one that has gone out of play. The alternate balls shall become the ball in play in the order in which they were delivered to the umpire. SEC. 3. Immediately upon the delivery to him of the alternate ball by the umpire, the pitcher shall take his position and on the call of "Play," by the umpire, it shall become the ball in play. Provided, however, that play shall not be resumed with the alternate ball when a fair batted ball or a ball thrown by a fielder goes out of the ground or into a stand for spectators until the base-runners have completed the circuit of the bases unless compelled to stop at second or third base in compliance with a ground rule. The Spalding League Ball has been adopted by the National League for the past forty years and is used in all the League contests. It has also been adopted by the majority of other professional leagues and by practically all the colleges. For junior clubs (clubs composed of boys under 16 years of age) we recommend them to use the Spalding "Official National League" Jr. Ball, and that games played by junior clubs with this ball will count as legal games the same as if played with the Official League Ball. Letter : m ' ' "-:.

v-.iuu 1 ij i. i mLa L ll ay IL , I L,,I,) ~., ul.,oa vl ./ - their respective positions, except that the pitcher, while in the act of delivering the ball to the bat must take his position i.: >' - i i S . t)

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RI3~ ~ SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 235' players as have disregarded it to be seated. If the order be t: not obeyed within one minute the offending player or players i ~ shall be fined \$5.00 each by the umpire. If the order be not then obeyed within one minute, the offending player or play- ers shall be debarred from further participation in the game, |i- l and shall be obliged to forthwith leave the playing field. A Regulation Game. Every championship game must be coma- RULE 22. menced not later than two hours before sunset and shall continue until each team has had nine innings, provided, however, that the game shall termi- nate: SECTION I. If the side first at bat scores less runs in nine innings than the other side has scored in eight innings. SEC. 2. If the side last at bat in the ninth inning scores the winning run before the third man is out. SEC. 3. If the game be called by the umpire on account of darkness, rain, fire, panic, or for other cause which puts patrons or players in peril. Extra-Innings Games. If the score be a tie at the end of nine '() RULE 23. innings for each team, play shall be continued until one side has scored more runs than the other in an equal number of innings, provided, that if the side last at bat score the winning run before the third man is out in any inning after the ninth, the game shall terminate. Drawn Games. A drawn game shall be declared by the um- RULE 24. pire if the score is equal on the last even inning played when he terminates play in accordance with Rule 22, Section 3, after five or more equal innings have been played by each team. But if the side that went second to bat is at bat when the game is terminated, and has scored the same number of runs as the other side, the umpire shall declare the game drawn without regard to the score of the last equal inning. Called Games. If the umpire calls a game in accordance RULE 25. with Rule 22, Section 3, at any time after five - innings have been completed, the score shall A be that of the last equal innings played, except that if the side second at bat shall have scored in an unequal number of - B . * - .' ^ & ^

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torsfOT. A nne ot Zi5.00 shall De assessed by UR rrr JJ - ICLLO ! the captain for each violation of this rule, and'the President of the League shall impose a similar fine against the umpire, who, after having been notified of a change, fails to make proper announcement. Play~ shall be suspended- while an- nouncement is being made, and the player substituted shall become actively engaged in the game immediately upon-his c a p t a i n 's n o t i c e o f t h e c h a n g e t o t h e u m p i r e . J Choice of Innings--Fitness of Field for Play. The choice of innings shall be given to the J: RULE 29. captain of the home club. who shall be the sole judge of the fitness of the ground for begin-- : -; ning a game afearin but, after play has been called b the umpire, be alone shall be the judge as to the 'fitness' of h ground for resuming play after the game has been suspend~ed

L:;'~ . :: ~; - 288 SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. on account of rain, and when time is so called the ground- keeper and sufficient assistants shall be under the control of the umpire for the purpose of putting the ground in proper shape for play, under penalty of forfeiture of the game by the home team. THE PITCHING RULES. Delivery of the Ball to the Bat. Preliminary to pitching, the pitcher shall take RULE 80. his position facing the batsman with both feet squarely on the ground and in front of the pitcher's plate or on top of the pitcher's plate; and in the act of delivering the ball to the bat he must keep one foot in contact with the pitcher's plate defined in Rule 9. He shall not raise either foot until in the act of delivering the ball to the bat, nor make more than one step in such delivery. A Fairly Delivered Ball. A fairly delivered ball is a ball pitched or RULE 31. thrown to the bat by the pitcher while standing in his position and facing the batsman that passes over any portion of the home base, before touching the ground, not lower than the batsman's knee, nor higher than his shoulder. For every such fairly delivered ball the umpire shall call one strike. An Unfairly Delivered Ball. An unfairly delivered ball is a ball delivered RULE 32. to the bat by the pitcher while standing in his position and facing the batsman that does not pass over any portion of the home base between the batsman's shoulder and knees, or that touches the ground before passing home base, unless struck at by the batsman; or, with the bases unoccupied, any

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ball delivered by the pitcher while no foot is in contact with the pitcher's plate. For every unfairly delivered ball the umpire shall call one ball. Delaying the Game.- SECTION I. If, after the batsman be standing RULE 3. in his proper position ready to strike at a pitched ball, the ball be thrown by the pitcher to any player other than the catcher when in the catcher's lines and within 10 feet of the home base (except in an attempt to retire a base-runner), each ball so thrown shall be called a ball. SEC. 2. The umpire shall call a ball on the pitcher each time he delays the game by failing to deliver the ball to the bats- ifcs~~~~~ .! ** ~~~ . ,H~~~~~ . 1^ ; , ; ^ ' . ' ^ . , ..

I " _ '~ ' ' . ;iri.SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. m8 man for a longer period than 20 seconds, excepting that at the commencement of each inning, or when a pitcher relieves another, the pitcher may occupy one minute in delivering not to exceed five balls to the catcher or an infielder, during which time play shall be suspended. I. SEC. 3. In event of the pitcher being taken from his posi- tion by either manager or captain, the player substituted for him shall continue to pitch until the batsman then at bat has either been put out or has reached first base. i|!- Balking. j.i||: . ~A balk shall be: j RULE 34. SECTION I. Any motion made by the pitcher while in position to deliver the ball to the bat - without delivering it, or to throw to first base when occupied by a base-runner without completing the throw. .> SEC. 2. Throwing the ball by the pitcher to any base to e catch the base- runner without stepping directly toward such base in the act of making such throw. : SEC. 3. Any delivery of the ball to the bat by the pitcher I while either foot is back of and not in contact with the pitcher's plate. !I SzSEC. 4. Any delivery of the ball to the bat by the pitcher while he is not facing the batsman. SEC. 5. Any motion in delivering the ball to the bat by the pitcher while not in the position defined by Rule 30. i SSEC. 6. Holding of the ball by the pitcher so long as, in the opinion of the umpire, to unnecessarily delay the game. SEC. 7. Making any motion to pitch while standing in his position without having the ball in his possession. "Tr o SEC. 8. Making any motion of the arm, shoulder, hip or body the pitcher habitually makes in his method of delivery, without immediately delivering the ball to the bat. SEC. 9. Delivery of the ball to the bat when the catcher is '* standing

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outside the lines of the catcher's position as defined in Rule 3. If the pitcher shall fail to comply with the requirements of any section of this rule, the umpire shall call a "balk." Dead Ball. .:i^ LA dead ball is a ball delivered to the bat by RULE 86. the pitcher, not struck at by the batsman, that i ~1;! ~t~touches any part of the batsman's person or clothing while he is standing in his position. ,.t- . :.

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..... ,,, u L, tllL t gus over me ience or Into a stand shall entitle the batsman to a home run unless it should pass out of the ground or into a stand at a less dis- tance than two hundred and thirty-five (235) feet from the home base, in which.case the batsman shall be entitled to two bases only. In either event the batsman must touch the bases in regular order. The point at which a fence or stand is less than 235 feet from the home base shall be plainly indicated by a white or black sign or mark for the umpire's guidance. Strikes. A strike is: RULE 49. SECTION I. A pitched ball struck at by the batsman without its touching his bat. SEC. 2. A fair ball legally delivered by the pitcher at which the batsman does not strike. SEC. 3. A foul hit ball not caught on the fly unless the bats- man has two strikes. SEC. 4. An attempt to bunt which results in a foul not le- gally caught. SEC. 5. A pitched ball, at which the batsman strikes but misses and which touches any part of his person. SEC. 6. A foul tip, held by the catcher, while standing within the lines of his position. 1d

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SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 247 by a ball in the hands of a fielder. But in case a fielder be occupying a base-runner's proper path in attempting to field a batted ball,

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then the base-runner shall run out of direct line to the next base and behind said fielder and shall not be declared out for so doing. SEC. 8. If he fail to avoid a fielder attempting to field a batted ball, in the manner described in Sections 6 and 7 of this rule, or in any way obstruct a fielder in attempting to field a batted ball, or intentionally interfere with a thrown ball; provided, that if two or more fielders attempt to field a batted ball, and the base-runner come in contact with one or more of them, the umpire shall determine which fielder is entitled to the benefit of this rule, and shall not decide the base-runner out for coming in contact with a fielder other than the one the umpire determines to be entitled to field such batted ball. SEC. 9. If at any time while the ball is in play, he be touched by the ball in the hands of a fielder, unless some part of his person be touching the base he is entitled to occupy; provided, however, that the ball be held by the fielder after touching him, unless the base-runner deliberately knock it out of his hand. I ~ SEC. 10. If, when a fair or foul hit ball (other than a foul tip as defined in Rule 46) be legally caught by a fielder, such ball be legally held by a fielder on the base occupied by the base-runner when such ball was batted, or the base-runner be touched with the ball in the hands of a fielder, before he retouch such base after such fair or foul hit ball was so caught; provided, that the base-runner shall not be out in such case, if, after the ball was legally caught as above, it be delivered to the bat by the pitcher before the fielder hold it on said base, or touch the base-runner out with it; but if -1 the base-runner, in attempting to reach a base, detach it from its fastening before being touched or forced out, he shall be declared safe. SEC. 11. If, when the batsman becomes a base-runner, the first base, or the first and second bases, or the first, second and third bases be occupied, any base-runner so occupying a base shall cease to be entitled to hold it, and may be put out at the next base in the same manner as in running to first t Sbase, or by being touched with the ball in the hands of a fielder at any time before any base-runner following him in the batting order be put out, unless the umpire should decide the hit of the batsman to be an infield fly. , r2 SEC. 12. If a fair hit ball strike him before touching a fielder, and, in such case, no base shall be run unless necessi- _ 72>lt . 5i,.o ._ . : : '!';.. -. _ .'_ ;' .. ~ : : :^ -m ,,, a,,. '

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IO SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDIE The Summary. The Summary shall contain: RULE 86. SECTION I. The score made in each in- ' ning of the game and the total runs of each side in the game. SEC. 2. The number of stolen bases, if any, made by each i " player. SEC. 3. The number of sacrifice hits, if any, made by each player. SEC. 4. The number of sacrifice flies, if any, made by each player. SEC. 5. The number of two-base hits, if any, made by each player. SEC. 6. The number of three-base hits, if any, made by each player. SEC. 7. The number of home runs, if any, made by each player. SEC. 8. The number of double and triple plays, if any, made by each team and the players participating in same. SEC. 9. The number of innings each pitcher pitched in. SEC. IO. The. number of base hits, if any, made off each pitcher and the number of legal "at bats" scored against

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each pitcher. SEC. II. The number of times, if any, the pitcher strikes out the opposing batsmen. SEC. 12. The number of times, if any, the pitcher gives bases on balls. SEC. 13. The number of wild pitches, if any, charged against the pitcher. SEC. 14. The number of times, if any, the pitcher hits a -- batsman with a pitched ball, the name or names of the batsman or batsmen so hit to be given. 4 SEC. 15. The number of passed balls by each catcher. SEC. 16. The time of the game. SEC. 17. The name of the umpire or umpires. _ - ' ' !

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Base Ball Around the World

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. 6 Base Ball Around the World By JOHN B. FOSTER. One of the most interesting chapters from year to year of the BASE BALL GUIDE has come to be the notation of the progress of Base Ball from one country to another around the earth. In this issue the editor of the GUIDE is able to enter, as a matter of record, that there is a Base Ball league in the far away Samoan Islands-the islands that

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were made famous by Robert Louis Stevenson. Information has been received from a correspondent at Paco Paco that a league has been formed in American Samoa of four teams, representing the United States Naval Station, the U.S.S. Fortune, Tutuila and Fitafitas (the latter of the native guard), and that a playing schedule of games, thirty in all, was formally adopted and that they are being played at the present time. Possibly, to be more accurate, at the time that this is being written. Well did the late Albert G. Spalding say that "Base Ball follows the flag." If he had done nothing more during his busy life to make him famous among men, that one statement alone will live during the life of the American republic. The editor of the GUIDE has been in direct correspondence during the winter with the Vicomte de la Panouse, president of the International Sporting Club of France. It is the intention of that organization to establish a Base Ball club at Monte Carlo and perhaps another at Nice the moment the war is ended. Undoubtedly that means a league in a very short time in Southern, France. From that it is equally as certain that the organization will spread to Northern France. Indeed, there is little room to doubt that a Base Ball league would have been in healthy and active operation at the present time had it not been for the war in Europe, which has blighted so much that was good and so much that was intended for the good. Frequent games have been played within the past year both in France and in England. The Canadians, who have volunteered to the defense of their mother country, have played on the Continent and in England. Their matches have attracted a great deal of attention, so much so that the lethargy of England has been shaken tremendously, and it is gradually beginning to dawn upon the English athletes that Base Ball has an attraction all its own, for the reason that it makes men think and act quickly. Following is the report of one of the most unusual and interesting ball games in the history of the national game. It was printed in the New York Times, to which newspaper it was sent by special correspondence. It reads as follows: "In a hollow between hills that conveniently screened it from the prying eyes of German observation balloons, but within range of the German guns on the Verdun front, with an occasional shell bursting in sight, a 'cup match' was contested, which is probably unique in the history of Base Ball. It was the final game of a series arranged between five American ambulance

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sections, and the championship lay between Section II. and Richard Norton's special section (which is one of the two directly under the American Red Cross). "The games had been played during the rest periods while the players were waiting to take their turn at the advance posts, their cars being tuned up for a fast trip in case of an emergency call. Changes in the lineup while the games were in progress had frequently to be made, for the calls came. "There was a long delay in obtaining an umpire. Harry Hollinshed, who had been badly wounded in June and had only just returned from the hospital at Neuilly, after some protest, finally accepted the post. There was also some difficulty in placing left and right fields on account of the i-a...E s ~r.f.toX E/?

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SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE. M encroachment of barbed-wire entanglements, while the River Meuse closed in the field behind home plate. "The equipment, for a 'cup match,' was somewhat limited, consisting of two catchers' mitts, two other gloves, a catcher's mask, and one bat. It was the last item which caused more concern to the players than the proximity of bursting shells, for there was no knowing what fate might attend the single bat, in view of the fact that some members of the teams had been brought up in England and were apt to treat the 'grain' as a cricket bat. "Interruptions during the game were frequent, the players insisting on calling every one's attention to a bursting shell or particularly accurate shooting at German aeroplanes by the French gunners. Another time t long foul was hit into the barbed wire over by left field, and the ball was only recovered at the expense of part of the garments of a fielder who was sent in search and gave a detailed report of the difficulties of advancing through wire entanglements. The interruption, however, which most demoralized the field was caused in the third inning, when someone shouted that one of the many German aeroplanes which had been sailing overhead had been hit. Time was called and general attention centered on the doomed machine, which was seen to be turning over and over in the sunshine as it descended to earth. "At the end of the seventh inning the game was suddenly called owing to the fact that all the Norton team were summoned to go on a special trip

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into the sector of the front adjoining their own. The team had come on the field in true college fashion, crowded into a Rolls-Royce ambulance, (singing American songs. Thirty seconds after the special call had come the Norton ambulance had disappeared and the other ambulances of the American section were back at their permanent post near the chateau. Victory lay with the Norton team, which had scored 17 runs with eight hits, against 6 runs with five hits." The following communication was received from Captain Fred J. Smith, Y.M.C.A. officer in charge Shorncliffe and Sandling Areas: "Base Ball was by far the most popular sport among the Canadian troops at Shorncliffe during the past summer. Two big tournaments, organized under the auspices of the Y.M.C.A., interested no less than fifty-eight teams. The first tournament, with twenty-eight teams, finished early in July, and immediately a tournament with thirty teams was started. The final games for both tournaments were played on the beautiful grounds of the Folkestone Cricket Club. "On September 9 the Ninety-fifth Battalion of Toronto, Ontario, played the Canadian Field Artillery Reserve Brigade, before three thousand spectators, and the game proved to be an excellent exhibition of America's national game. The score was tied in the fifth inning and the cheering and excitement at this stage of the game was a revelation to the natives. The final score was 7-1 in favor of the Artillery. A handsome trophy was presented by Mrs. R. Burritt, wife of Colonel R. Burritt of the Headquarters Staff; then both teams were entertained by Frank Curtih, a well-known Folkestone business man. Base Ball has taken hold in a wonderful way in this part of England and there is no doubt that the summer of 1917 will see the game very popular in England." In Newfoundland, where the game has quite a foothold, the G. G. Allen trophy is the prize for which the teams of the St. John's Amateur Base Ball League annually compete. Owing to the number of enlistments, the majority of the best players are in active service, which necessitates using high school boys. The names of the members of the Wanderers, the winning team of the league last season were: Manager, T. V. Hartnett; D. McLoud, P. E. King, R. S. Hocken, F. Britt, W. McCrindle, C. S. Ford, C. Hunt, P. Dobbin, F. Brien, Dr. Pritchard. In the late summer of 1910 an All-America soccer team, representing the United States Football Association and managed by its secretary, Thomas W. Cahill, who is also an ardent Base

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Ball enthusiast, made a successful tour of Norway and Sweden. On Thursday, August 17,, the team journeyed to Vasteras, Sweden, for an exhibition Base Ball game against Vasteras. It resulted in a

VASTERAS BASE BALL CLUB, VASTERAS, SWEDEN.

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Base Ball on the Border

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National Base Ball Federation

CLAYTON C, TOWNES, TOM NOKES, President National Base Ball Secretary National Base Ball Federation. Federation. Approximately two hundred cities and towns in the United States were approached during the year regarding the National Base Ball Federation. Data has been received from over seventy and is being filed. The federation classifies its members as follows: "The membership of this federation shall be composed of cities supporting and fostering regular non-commercialized Base Ball associations of four or more clubs, which must conduct a series of games for their championships, and no city may be represented by more than one association." The city association is absolutely in charge of the affairs in its city as far as the federation is concerned. The players are classified as follows: Class A-A player eligible to Class A is one who receives

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no monetary remuneration for his services as a player during the current season. (Amateur division.) Class AA-A player eligible to Class AA is one who does not earn his livelihood by his services as a player. (Semi-Professional division.)

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IT BLAZES THE WAY "Sporting Life" makes it possible for you to review all important happenings over the whole field of professional base ball-each week. GET IT-and you get the best base ball news from everywhere. 5c a week-at all news stands. \$2.00 a year (52 issues) by mail. SAMPLE COPY FREE-upon request. SPORTING LIFE PUBLISHING CO., Dept. A, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

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you wish made up or an old bat that you want duplicated special attention will be given to your order, if complete specifications are sent to any A. G. SPALDING & BROS.' Store, accompanied by the price, \$1.50 SPALDING BASE BALL BATS No. 150A. Spalding Gold Medal Autograph Ash Bats. Ebony finish (12 in. of handle left natural). Finest selected northern second growth white ash. 12 superb models..... Each, \$1.50; *, \$15.00 doz. No. 150P. Spalding Double Oil Tempered Autograph Ash Bats. Finest second growth northern white ash. (Boiled in oil two successive days), hard filled, hand rubbed. 12 models. .Each, \$1.50; *\$15.00 doz. No. 150H. Spalding Autograph "Old Hickory" Bats. Silver gray stained, hard filled, French polished. 12 models. Ea. \$1.50; *\$15.00 doz. No. 150G. Spalding Autograph Professional Finished "Old Hick- ory" Bats. Finished, hard filler, dark silver gray stained, hand rubbed. Second growth white hickory. 12 models.Ech, \$1.50; *\$15.00 doz. SPECIFICATIONS of Models furnished in the Nos. 160A, 150P, 150H and 150G Bats listed above. MODEL LENGTH WEIGHT MODEL LENGTH WEIGHT MODEL LENGTH WEIGHT 150 34 in. 37 to 44oz. 154 33 in. 36 to 43 oz. 158 34 1-2 in. 37 to 43 oz. 151 32 1-2 in. 38 to 45 oz. 155 32 1-2 In. 37 to 45 oz. 159 33 1-2 in. 36 to 43 oz. 152 34 in. 37 to 44 oz. 156 33 1-2 In. 37 to 44 oz. 160 33 in. 87 to 45 oz. 153 34 in. 37 to 45 oz. 157 33 1-2 in. 35 to 42 oz. 161 34 in. 37 to 45 oz. We require at least two weeks' time for the execution of special bat orders. Prices quoted only on orders for one-half dozen or more at one time. P rnlE -. M MIPM LST .f - !! 'rM SUW = TOD CMKiSIUT _' _' =ISIO Kt& lia rICES SUBJECT TO CHANCE wrmotrT NOTc E FaT Cada - P Caa _ C J k~~~~~;- _---- ~-i X L .

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